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Devised for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill, by Edward
Coste Master of the Free-School in St. Edmunds-Bury.

*Perused and approved by publique Authority, and now the 3d time
Imprinted with certain Copies to write by, at the end of this Book added.*

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THE
SCHOOL-MASTER
TO HIS PUPILS

By the Author of the
SCHOOL-MASTER'S COMPANION
AND THE SCHOOL-MASTER'S GUIDE



The School-master his Profession. 7

I Prefess to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment to understand the true reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art imperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few dayes with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammar-school, that they shall never erre in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: which, what ease and benefit it will bring unto Schoollmasters, they best know. And the same proffer do I make all other, both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-masters of the English tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection, but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledge will be brought into this Land, and more books bought then otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at school, and in buying of many books.

Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach thee the first part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.

By the practice thereunto adjoynd, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of style in their Prose or Verse.

The Preface to the Reader.

By the same practice children shall learn in a Catechisme, the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of wisdom and civil behaviour.

I have made a part of a brief Chronologic, for practising of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible, and other Histories; and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors, both Greek and Latine lived, and when the principal Histories in them were done.

I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word, borrowed from the Greek, Latine, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain English word: whereby the children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latine words before they enter the Grammar-School, which also will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore, if thou understandest not any word in this Book, nor before expounded, seek the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching; a thing, which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latine tongue, so would it do to all other languages, if the like were practised.

Finally, I have given thee such examples for fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned; that if thou shouldst buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in England) they alone will cost thee much more money than I ask thee for my whole Profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied, for the performance of these things, read the Preface; where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

The Preface for directions to the READER.

Other men in their writing (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a School; but I am enforced of necessity, to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal; the learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speech unto the unskilfull, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such men and women of Trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Seamsters, and all such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly to thee; yea, let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee: I seek nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease, and profit, and the good of thy Scholars. If peradventure for two or three days, at the first, it may seem somewhat hard or strange to thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee: for if thou take but diligent pains in it, but four days, thou shalt learn many very profitable things that thou never knewest; yea, thou shalt learn more of the English Tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth. Thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better commendation and profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth, and thou shalt sit on thy Shop-board, at thy Looms, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after thou hast once made this little book familiar to thee. The practice and order of study, I know, is a stranger to thee; yet must thou now be sure, that thou passe not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not finde out the meaning and true use of any rule or word, and having none present to help thee; make a mark thereto with thy pen or pin; until thou meetest with thy Minister, or other learned Scholars, of whom thou must enquire: and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such things; as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with: rather assure thy self, that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledge, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as desist in their foolish Ignorance; like *Stroggins* Priest, who because he had used his old *Mumpsimus* for these dozen years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpsimus*, though it be never so good. Two things generally you must mark for the use of this Book. First, the true understanding of it in the matter. Secondly, the manner of learning of it, if thou be only a Scholar, then the other of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, where I profess to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the Learner, and therefore with greater speed than others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principal things to learn, to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables, so in the first Book, howsoever at the first sight they may seem common, as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it here set down, or at least so many like both for the beginning or end, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilful in.

And I have begun with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they first learned, all other will follow with very little labour. These syllables known, because all words, be they never so long or hard, be made of them, thou hast nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easie and certain Rules (believe me that have tried) as thou shalt never erre in any hard word: I doubt not but thine owne experience shall finde this to be true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full. Marvail not, why in this first Book, I have differed in writing many syllables from the usual manner; yea, from my self in the rest of my works, as *templ* without (e) and *un* with one (n) and *plun* not plum. My reason is, I have put these no more letters

The Preface to the Reader.

letters, than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custom: yes, often I write the word diversly (if it be used differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8 Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to present use of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell, and so thou mayst have nothing in the second Booke to learn, but onely division of words, and other hard Observations. The titles of the Chapters, and notes in the margin (which I would have thee alwayes diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee.

Also where I undertake to make thee write the true Orthographie of any words truly pronounced; I must mean it of these words whose writing is determined; for there are many, wherein the best English-men in this Land, are not agreed; as some write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*; others write *malitious*, as from the Latine *malitiosus*. So some write *German* from the Latine, some *German* from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, or strange words of Art in several sciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar Countreies (if they differ from ordinary rules) unless some time on some special occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou mayst with more ease and profit teach a hundred Scholars, than before forty: follow my advice, and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the best thou hast shall learn that here, which he never knew, neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use these books, than divide thy Scholars in 2, 3, or 4 sorts as thy number is (for more thou needest not, although thou hast an hundred Scholars) and place so many of them as are nearest of like forwardness, in one lesson or fourm; as in Grammar-schools, and so go through the whole number, not making above 4 companies at the most: so that thou shalt have but some lectures to hear, if thou hast an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadst forty lectures; though but 40 Scholars. Then when thou wouldest hear any fourm, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty, or more together, hear two or three that thou most suspectest to be most negligent, or of dullest conceit, and let all the other attend, or let one read one line, sentence or part, another the next, and so through, so that all do somewhat and none know when or what shall be enquired of him; encourage the most diligent and tenderest nature. And thus doubt not, but thou shalt do more good unto 20, in one hour, than before unto four in several lessons. For by opposing each other, as I have directed in the end of the second book, emulation and fear of discredit, will make them envy who shall excell; by this means also, every one in a higher fourm be well able to help those under him, and that without loss of time, seeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing, and sweet tuning of the voice, I have given thee this help: I have added for prose all sorts of styles, both dialogue and other; and for Verse, Psalms, and other verses, of all the severall sorts usual, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any English. But here I must make earnest request to all careful Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the Schools of such Teachers as are not Grammarians, to hear their children pronounce, and so help such with their discretion, that desire to use this booke in their Schools; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little children chance, which should at first be most skilfully grounded, which is the onely cause of such wofull ignorance in so many men and women that cannot now write (without great error) one sentence of true English: therefore let Parents now be careful to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Trades-man; if thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the directions given in all places of the Booke, and as thy Scholar is in saying his lesson, mark what words he misleth, and then note with thy pen or pin, and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and so untill he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilful. And let his fellows also remember them, to appease him in their propositions. But me-thought I heard thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canst not

The Preface to the Reader.

not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much money in a book at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall give much by the bargain; but they will reply, that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer them, that a remedy is provided for them also, which is this: First, the Printer upon sight hereof framed the Horn-book according to the order of this Book, making the first part of my second page, the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason, for a child may by this Treatise almost learn to spell perfectly in as little time, as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being first learned, being the ground-work of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first Book, that if the child should tear out every leaf as fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtful, for every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this entrance in them, prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over-tedious.

For the particular ordinary founding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so prailed and slipped unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good; which if I finde accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my course, for the easie and speedy attaining of the learned language: An Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so might it be rather expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you finde my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to God.

THE



The first Book of the English SCHOOL-MASTER.

CHAP. I.

Teaching all syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and joyning them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

The Titles of the Chapters must not be taught the Scholar, but onely direct the Teacher.

aeiou
 Ae eb ib oh ub
 Ad ed id od ud
 Af ef if of uf
 Ag eg ig og ug
 Ah eh * oh *
 Al el il ol ul
 Am em im om um
 An en in on un
 Ap ep ip op up
 Ar er ir or ur
 At et it ot ut
 Ak ek ik ok uk
 Ac ec ic oc uc
 As es is os us
 Az ez iz oz uz
 Ai ei * oi *
 Ap ep * op *
 Au eu * ou *
 Aw ew * ow *
 Ax ex ix ox ux

Diphthongs.

aeiou
 Ba be bi bo bu
 Da de di do du
 Fa fe fi fo fu
 Ga ge gi go gu
 Ha he hi ho hu
 La le li lo lu
 Ma me mi mo mu
 Na ne ni no nu
 Pa pe pi po pu
 Ra re ri ro ru
 Ta te ti to tu
 Ka ke ki ko ku
 Ca ce ci co cu
 Sa se si so su
 Za ze zi zo zu
 Ja je ji jo ju
 Pa pe * po *
 Ma be bi bo bu
 Ma tue toi too *
 Ma que qui quo *
 Up go on. O I see a py,
 So it is, if I do ly,
 Wo is me, Oh I dv,
 You see in me no ly to be.

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his vowels, & after two or three days, when he is skilful in them, teach him to call all the other letters consonants, and so proceed with the other words of Art, as they stand in the margin, never troubling his memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old. C, before a, o, u, like k, but before e, or i, like s, if no other letters come between. Now may you teach your Scholar, that he can spell no word without a vowel. Teach him that (y) is pur for (i) the vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.

If you do ill, fie on us all :
 Ah it is so, he is my fo.
 Wo be to me, if I do so,

B

CHAP.

The first Book of the

CHAP. II.

Here you may teach your scholars to call these words syllables, and that so many letters as we spell together, we call a syllable; & you may repeat the first two letters as oft as the capacity of a child shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such syllables as are used for English words.

TEacheth to joyn the two former sorts of syllables together, I mean (*ab* and *ba*) and so the rest, with practice of reading the same sorts of words of three letters. And here you see that this and every new Chapter doth so repeat all that went before, that your Scholar may forget nothing.

Ba bab, ba bad, ba bar bat bay

Be bed, be beg, be bet

Bi bid, bi bis, bi bit, bi bit

Bo bot, bo bon, bo bos boz boy

Bu bud, buf bus, bu bul, bu tuc buz

Da dad dag day dam daw day

De den det, de dew

Di did dig dim din dip

Do dog dol dep doz dot doto

Du dup dul, du dun

Fa fal fan far, fa fat

Fe fed fel, fe fen fetw,

Fo fog for fop, so for,

Ga gad, ga gap,

Gi gib gig gil,

Gu gub gug gul, gu gum gun gup gut

Ha had hag hap, ha bat haw hap

He hed hel hem hen hew

Hi hid him, hi hip his hit

Ho hod hog, ho hom, ho hot hop

Hu huf hug hul, hu hum hur

La lad lag lap, la las lato lap

Le led leg, le les let

Li lib lig lim, li lip

Lo lob, lo lol lop los lot lotw

Lu lug, lu lul

Ma mad mam man, ma map mas mato may

Me meg men mes. **Mi** mil, mi mis

Mo mod mos mato. **Mu** mul mum mur

Na nag nam na. **Ne** nel net, ne new

Fi fil fin fir fit

Fu ful fur

Ge ges get

Go gob gop got

If now your scholar be ready in the former terms of a vowel, consonant, and a syllable, you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, especially those in the former Chapter *ai ei oi, au eu ou,*

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Pi nib nil nip. Po nod noz not note
 Pu num nun nut
 Pa pan pas pat paw pat pay
 Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pir
 Po pod pot. Pu pul pur pus put
 Ra rag ram ran rad rai raw rap
 Re red reto. Ri rib rig rim rip
 Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run
 Ta tap tar tar. Te teg tel ten tew
 Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos toto top
 Tu tub tug tun tur
 Ca cal cam can cap cat
 Ke ket kep. Ki kid kis kit
 Co cob cod cog, co com coto cop
 Cu cud cuf, cu cul cup cur cut
 Sa sad sag sam, sa saw Se sel set
 Si sip sir sit. So sod som sot toto
 Su sum, su sup
 Ja jag jar jaw. Je jet jeto. Ju jud
 Pe pel pes pet
 Ba ban bar bat. Be ber
 Wa wag way wan was wat way
 We wel wed wet
 Wi wil win. Wo wol wot
 Qua quaf quat. Qui quil quib quit.

In this kind of words
 of one syllable, we use
 only (c) before (a, o,
 u) and (k) before (e)
 & (y, i) & not other-
 wise, except in sained
 words, as *Cis* for *Cissy*,
Kite for *Katherine*,
 and in some proper
 names, as *Cis* the fa-
 ther of *Saul*: but we
 use (t) before any
 vowel, therefore have
 I placed them as you
 see.

Boy, go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home
 the bay Nag, fill him well, and see he be fat, and I will rid
 me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam; if a man bid
 well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him:
 and so God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if I get
 but a jaw-bone of him ill.

This speech is made
 only of words taught
 before, where you are
 not to observe the
 sense, being frivolous,
 but only to teach di-
 stin& teaching.

CHAP. III.

Setteth down onely all those syllables that are of three
 letters, beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu
 Bza bze bzi bzo bzv

Cha che chi cho chu
 Cla cle cli clo clo
 2

Here examine your
 scholars what conso-
 Cra

man's will follow
(b) and let him an-
swer (l, or r) and so
practise him in all
the rest. For the more
perfect he is in them,
the more ease & be-
nefit you shall find,
when you come to
the Rules of division
in the second Book.
I call (h) a consonant
here & elsewhere for
examples sake, which
properly is not so, to
avoid multiplicity of
Rules.

Cra cre cri cro cru
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu
Dwa dwe dwo dwo dwo
Fia fle fi flo flu
Fra fre fri fro fru
Gla gle gli glo glu
Gna gne gni gno gnu
Gra gre gri gro gru
Kna kne kni kno knu
Pla ple pli plo plu
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu
Sca sce sci sco scu
Sha she shi sho shu

Sha she shi sho shu
Sla sle si flo flu
Sma sme smi smo smu
Sna sne sni sno snu
Spa spe spi spo spu
Sra sre sri sro sru
Swa swe swi swo swu
Squa sque squi squo squu
Tba the tbi tho tbu
Tra tre tri tro tru
Twa twe twi two twu
Tba tbe tbi tbo tbu
Twa tve twi two twu

CHAP. IV.

Here are adjoynd the syllables of the former Chap-
ters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter,
beginning with (ab) And then teach them to read words
made of those syllables.

Although I have so
disposed these word-
s, as that the later chap-
ters are a repetition
of the former, yet
would I have schola-
s in every form say o-
ver some of that they
have learned, and ap-
pose one another, as I
have taught in the
first Chapter of the
second Book.

Bla blab. Ble bled bles blew. Blit blis. Blo blot
Bza bzag bzand bza bzas bzat bzap
Bze bzed bzet bzeto. Bzi bzim. Bzo bzoto
Cha champ chap chas chat. Che chetw
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chub
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew
Cri crib. Cro crob cros croto. Cru crum
Dza dzab dzaf dzag dzam dzato dzap
Dze dzeg. Dzi dzip. Dzo dzop. Dzu dzum
Dwe dwel

Fla flag flap flat flato flar. Fle fled
Fli lit. Flo lot flow flor. Flu flux
Fra frap, fre fret, fri frig, fro frog, from froto
Gla glad glas. Gle gletw. Gli glid
Glo glos glotw. Glu glum glut
Gna gnat gnato
Gra graf gras grap. Gri grig grin. Gro gros
Kna knap knato. Kni knit
Kno knoz knoto, Knu knub knug

Pla plat play. Plo plod plot ploto. Plu plum

Pra prat pray. Pre pres. Pri prig

Pla scab scan scar

She sheg shep skew. Shi skil skin ship

Sco scot scot. Scul scum

Sha shed shad shal. Shed shel sheto

Sla slab slap. Sle sieto

Sli lid slip sit. Slo stop stoto. Sli sur

Sme smel. Smi smit. Smo smot. Smu smut

Sua snag snap snat. Sni snip. Sno snoto. Snu snut

Spa span spar. Spe sped spen speto

Spil spil spin spit. Spo spot. Spu spur

Sta stat stag star stay. Ste stem

Sti stit stil stir. Sto stod stoto. Stu stub stuf stir

Swa swad swag swan swap sway. Swe swel

Swi swig swit swim

Tha than that thaw. The them then they

Thi thin this. Tho thou. Thu thus

Tra trap trap. Tre trep. Tri trim trip

Tro trop trow troy. Tru trub trus

Twi twig

Uha what. Uhe when wey. Uhi whip. Uho whot

Ura wazap. Ure wozen. Uri wzig wzil. Uro wzet

Squa squab squad squar. Squi squib.

* I have placed (c, and k) as in the second Chapter: Although you shall find (k) written before (s, and u) as in (skarlet, skull) yet do the most exact writers say (scarlet, skull) but Kalender.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way: Then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his staff, that had a knot on the end, and hit me clap on the skull, and a cross blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it: yet was I glad to know and to see, as in a glass, my bad spot: and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so grofs, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

Setteth down first all syllables of four letters, beginning with three consonants. Secondly, joyneth them like the

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the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading.
Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Diphthongs.

Appose your
Scholar in
these, as I wil-
led you in the
third Chap er,
for the same
purpose; the
first of these is
ever (f) or (ch.)

Scra scere sceri scero sceru
Skra skre skri skro skru
Scla scle sceli scelo scelu
Skla skle skli sklo sklu
Sbla ble blli blio bllu
Sbza bzze bzzi bzzo bzzu

Stra stre stri stro stru
Spla sple spli splo splu
Spza spze spzi spzo spzu
Tbza tbze tbzi tbzo tbzu
Tbwa tbwe tbwi tbwo
tbwu

Scra scrap scrat, scret, sceri, scero, scrub
Sbza bzap, bzze bzzed bzzew, bzzi bzzig bzzi, bzzu bzub bzuz
Stra strag strau stray, stre stre, stri, strot stroy
Spla splat, spli split
Spza spzat, spze spzed, spzi spzig
Tbza tbal, tbeo tbot, tbzu tbzum.

Make your
scholar know
pe feely these
diphthong, &
use him to spel
the two last by
their sound,
and not call
them double
ee, or double
oo.

Ai ail tail quail, stai staid, bzai bzain twain, wai wait
Bzau bzau scraul, lau laud
Tot toil, toi boil spoll, soi join coin, boi bois
Du eur pour out stout sou soul scoud scoul cloud bou hous
Fe fed bled, the thep fe fei fel hel quen
Woo book look book stood foot heel stool.

CHAP. VI.

Teaching all syllab'es of three letters that can end any
word of two consonants.

The former
Chapters do
fully teach to
begin any
word: these
are of endings
which we call
terminations,
the afore here;
I am enforced
to use syllables
that are not
words.

Abi ebi tbi ohi ubi
Abe ebe tbe obe ube
Ach ech ich och uch
Acl ecl icl ocl ucl
Ahl ehl ihl ohl uhl
Agy edg idg odg udg
Ads eds ids ods uds
Alf elf ilf olf ulf
Ald eld idl old uld
Alk elk ilk olk ulk
Alm elm ilm olm ulm

Afb efb ifb o'fb ulb
Alp elp ilp olp ulp
Als els ils ols uls
Alt elt ilt olt ult
Amb emb imb omb umb
Amp emp imp omp ump
Ans ems ins oms ums
And end ind ond upd
Ang eng ing ong ung
Ank enk ink onk unk
Ans ens ins ons uns

Ant

Ant ent int ont unt
 Apl epl ipl opl upl
 Aps eps ips ops ups
 Apt ept ipt opt upl
 Arb erb irb orb urd
 Ard erd ird ozd urd
 Arf erf irf ofz urf
 Arg erg irg ozg urg
 Ark erk irk ozk urk
 Arm erm irm ozm urm
 Arn ern irm ozn urn

Arp erp irp ozp urp
 Ars ers irs ozs urs
 Art ert irt ozt urt
 Ash esh ish ofz ush
 Ast est ist oft ust
 Ats ets its ofz uts
 Au est itz oft utz
 Ath eth ith ofz uth
 Ait eit itz olt uit
 Ars ets its ors uts.

CHAP. VII.

A Djoyneth the syllables of the former Chapters with the first of the first Chapters, and others that begin syllables with such practice of reading, as before.

Wa hab hal. Ga gad gadl, lera bi toz al
 Pe peb pebl. Wi bib bibl nubl, det dzbl, telt ttrbl
 Co cob cobl. Go gob gobl, bob hobl
 Pu hub hubl, su sub stubl
 Cra crab cras, dza dzab dzas, ka ka's
 We web webs. Ki rib ribs
 Lo lob lobs, so sob sob's, tu ttrub
 Ki ich rch, whr whrch, mu much, su such
 La lad lads, sha shad shads, squads. We bed beds peds
 Li lid lids. Go god gods rods
 Wa haf haff maff
 Pa haf haff. De def dett elect
 Gi gif gift list rift, n' h' elect
 Lo lof loft soft
 La laugh. Wi high nigh
 Da dag dagl w'agl dzagl stragl
 Gi gig gigl. tozi tozig tozigl
 Go gog gegl
 Wa bal bald, sca scal scald. We hel held gels
 Gi gil gild, mil mild, chld wils

You may sometime spell this way, if the word will be more easie, which especially when the word endeth in (ch, gh, or sh) for then they cannot easily be divided.

Ca cal calf half ralf
 Pe pel pelf self shelf twelf. Cu gul gult
 Ba bal balk chalk walk stak
 Pi mil milk filk. Po pol polk. Pu hul hulk
 Ba bal balm calm palm. Be bel helm. Fi flim. Po holm
 Fa fal faln. Sto stol stohn. Swo stohn
 Sca scal scalp. Be bel help. We he tohelp. Cu gul gulp
 Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls
 Fa fal fal. Sha halt. Be bel belt, felt melt smelt
 Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt spilt
 La lam lamp. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dum dumb thumb
 Cam camp cram damp lamp stamp. Shzi szim szimp
 Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Ju jum jump cump fump
 Da dam dams stams. Ste stem stemp. Plu plum plums
 Da dan daun daunc faunc jaunc launc chaunc
 Fe fen fenc hent penc. Qu quinc fite. Qu oun ouns
 Ba han band land sand wand. Be ben lend spend tend
 Fi fin find blind wind. Ba bond. Ba bound bound round
 Ha han hang. Si sin sing thing string
 Po pon pong strong tozong. Pu dun dung
 Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank hank
 Li lin link bink pink shink. Pon monk
 Pa pan pant plant, gra graunt haunt
 Be ben bent lent ment rent went spent
 Di din dint mint flint hint splint
 Fo fon font wont. Pu hun hunt lunt blunt
 Da dap dapl grapl gripl
 Co cou coupl
 Ca cap carp raps traps chaps. Bi hips lips quips
 So sod sops tops chops drops strops
 Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt strapt. Ke her kept
 Di dip dipt ript spt tipt skipt tript script
 Do dop dopt sept copt cropt. Su sup supt
 Be her herb. Cu cur curb
 Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard
 Be ber berb. Gi gir gird. Lo lord mozd
 Ca car cark dwarf scarf tohart. Tu turf turt
 Ba bar barg larg charg. We ver berg
 Di dir dirg. Go goz gozg. Su sur surg spurg

After (m) we
 use to give lit-
 tle or no sound
 to (b)

Ba bar bark dark hark mark park clark spark
 Wo wo2 wo2k. Lu lur lurk
 Ba bar barm farm harm warm charm swarm
 Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo wo2 wo2m sto2m
 Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fir firm quirn stirn
 Bo bo2 bo2n co2n to2n. Bu bur burn turn spurn
 Ca car carp harp warp tharp
 Wer bers. Wo2 wo2s. Cu cur curs
 Ca cart dart hart part quant wart smart stwart
 Da * ash dash lash. Ka rash gna gnash
 Di dir dirt. Fo2t fo2t fo2t. Hu hur hurt
 Fre fresh. Fi ish fish
 Gu gush rush blush bzush crush push tush
 Ca cash mask tash. Des desk. Hu hus hush mush
 Fri fris frist w2ist. Hu mus must rust
 Ga gas gasp basp rasp wasp. Ki risp wisp crisp
 Ca cast bast fast last wast rast bast chast
 Be bes best, je jest rest nest west pest chest to2est
 Fi fis fist list wist. Co cos cost host lost most post
 Du dus dust lust must rust
 Ka rat ratl. Ke ket ketl. Ti tit titl spir1. Ku rut rutl
 Ba ath bath. Fa faith bath 1. th faith w2ath
 Wi ith fish with. Wo oth doth moth mouth south flouth
 Th2u th2ust, th2a th2ash, th2e th2esh, th2o th2ong
 Thwa thwait thwaits.

* The reason
 of this difference shewed
 before.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
 What hast thou that is thine own?
 A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,
 Both bridle and saddle, and child in the cradle.
 But no bag of gold, house or Free-hold,
 My coin is but small, find it who shall,
 For I know this my self, it is all but pelf,
 Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half:
 She doth yeeld me milk, her skin soft as silk.
 I got without help, a Cat and a Whelp;
 A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,
 With a pot of good drink, full to the brink,
 And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park;

C

Thus

The first Book of the

Thus much in haste, may serve for a taste,
And so I must end, no vain word to spend.

CHAP. VIII.

Teaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants; containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practice for reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taught
 Ei eight be height weight. Si sight bright
 Bou bought ought fought wrought fought
 Ku rug rugle rugles
 Wel belch welch. Fi fil filch milch pilch
 Am amb ambl bzamble. Scre scremb. Pi nimb twimble
 Fu sum sumbl stumbl. Pi nim nimb
 Am amp ampl scramble crampl. Tem templ. Pimpimpt
 Pu pum pump pumpl. Pamp pamps. Pumps
 Ba blanch bzanch panch. Ben bench, wzi wzinch
 Ca can candi handl. Spzen spzendl
 Pa man mantl. Spzan spzantl. Gun gruntl
 Ten tenth. Pi nin ninrb. De dep dept
 Ca cam camp campt stampt. Tem temp stum stump
 Ki kin kindl spindl. Bu ban bundl
 An ankl. Wri wzinkl spzinkl. Un uncl
 Pan mangl tangl wzangle. Pi mingl singl
 Ga gar garb garbl marbl warbl. Cu curd curdl
 Ci circ circle
 Fa far fardl. Gi girl. Hu hur hurdl
 Ga gargl. Pu pur purpl. Ki kir kirt kirtl mirtl
 Tu turtl. Wo wo2 wozld. Cu cur curld
 Ca cast castl. Wra wzastle. Chi thistl. Jug jugl
 Da dash dasht lasht washt. Pu push pusht rusht
 As ash askt. Cla clasp clapt
 Ca catch watch scratch. It itch witch.

Words ending
 in four consonants,
 most of
 them being
 the plural
 number.

Len length strength. Eight weight weights (wozldes
 Hand handl handls. Spin spindls hurdls girdls. Turtles.
 As

As I went thorow the Castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I sought how I might wrastle out; but I dast my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at the length by strength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my self out; but did catch a cough, and caught a wrinch in mine ancle, and a scratch on my mouth; but now I am taught whilst I am in this world, how to wrastle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The End of the first Book.

The Second Book of the English School-Master.

Wherein is taught plain and easie rules how to divide truly and certainly, any long and hard words of many syllables, with rules for the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set down the words of art used in this Treatise, with other necessary rules and observations, especially words of one syllable. both for true writing and reading.

Master.

Do you think your self sufficient-ly instructed to spell and read distinct-ly any word of one syl-la-ble, that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and easie division of any word of many syl-la-bles?

Schol. Sir, I do not well understand what you mean by a syl-la-ble:

Ma. A syl-la-ble is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell to-ge-ther, as in di-vi-si-on you see are four syl-la-bles.

Schol. How many let-ters be in a syl-la-ble?

Ma. Any number under nine. As, I, do, say, that, Welch, Knight, brought, strength.

Schol. What let-ters make a syl-la-ble?

I divide your syllables for you, until you have rules of division, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions as are fit for children, I make (h) a letter for plainness, which exactly is none, but a note of break-

Ma, thing.

The second Book of the

Ma. Any of the bowels, a, e, i, o, u : as a-ny, e-vil, i-dol, o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometime find two bowels together in one syllable : what shall I do with them ?

Ma. You must then call them a * Diphthong, which is nothing else but a sound made of two bowels.

Schol. Will any two bowels make a diphthong ?

Ma. No ; none that are fully sounded, but these : ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee : as in say, either, coin, taught, eunuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find, you must joyn together, except in some proper names ; as in Be-cr-the-ba, Na-tha-ni-el : so in see-eth, agree-ing, and in such words, where a syllable begins wth (e or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (e) as see, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no diphthongs, and therefore may not be joyned.

Schol. Yet do I find ja, je, ji, jo, ju, va, ve, vi, vo, joyned together, as in James, Jesus, joyn, Judas, value, verily, visit, vow : I pray you are they then no diphthongs ?

Ma. No ; for j and v joyned with a bowel in the beginning of a syllable, are turned from bowels into consonants, as A-hi-jah, vul-ture.

Schol. What mean you by a Consonant ?

Ma. I mean all the other letters except the bowels, which can spell nothing without some of the bowels, as take (e) out of strength, strength will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did eben now spell a word, yet is it none of the bowels.

Ma. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a bowel, but when they be consonants they differ : for (y) is also a consonant when it is joyned in the beginning of a syllable, with the bowel, as in yet, you ; so set differeth from yet, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end, which is not sounded ?

Ma. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principal uses. The first and chiefest is, to make the syllable long : as he is made, mad. A mill dam, a flyetud dame.

Diphthong.
* Teach, that any two vowels that will make a perfect sound is called a diphthong.
* For when one is little sounded, I call them improper diphthongs.
Ae, Oe, in Latin words make a diphthong.

Consonants

(e) not sounded.

My man hath cut my horse mane.
 A great gap, gape wide.
 Spare the spar. Be-ware of war.
 Feed until thou hast well fed.
 You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel.
 He hid the dy hide.
 It is a mile to the mill.
 A little pin, my flesh doth pine.
 A branch of fir good for the fire.
 A dor sitteth on the dore.
 Toss the Ball, toss the Wall.
 You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.
 Rud is not rude.
 A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

Schol. What is the second use?

Ma. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder than you will at first easily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Ma. Pea, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts, I will set down afterward, when I have given you more necessary Rules in these three first Chapters, and you better able to use them.

In this second, when (e) is long, it is commonly doubled and made a diphthong, make your scholars very perfect in these, & then you may try them in other the like.

Letters not pronounced,

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you shall easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Ma. **I**f you diligently observe these things, you cannot erre in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables; which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest or hardest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. What will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward,

The second Book of the

ward. And I never yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell me what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this work?

Ma. Briefly, it is this; Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, ti ed, e-spi-ed sub-mis-si-on, sa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which seven words you have as many syllables as vowels: and above seven syllables I remember no word.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this Rule: for in these words, you have, brief, are more vowels than syllables.

Ma. It is well observed, therefore you must know that you can hardly find a general Rule without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Ma. Three; the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have found (i) in chief, not the last (e) in many of them.

Schol. What is the second exception?

Ma. The second is, that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Ma. No; for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable, is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Ma. Words ending in (cs) have above one vowel, James, pre-serves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

Ma. Yes, after (q) always is (u) with another vowel, as in quass, queen, quick, and sometimes after (g) as in Gualter, language; otherwise never, unless we say, that in words ending in (ven) as Heaven, even, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them so.

CHAP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longest and hardest English word that you shall find.

Schol.

Schol. I have already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in a word, so soon as I see it, yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Ma. Mark then these Rules following, and thou shalt never fail. The first is, if you have two vowels come together, both fully pronounced, & no diphthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the syllable following: as in try-al, mu-tu-al, say-ing, tri-umph, Ephra-im. Likewise when the same consonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor ac-cord, ad-der, let-ter, dis-fer, com-mon, ne-ces-si-ty, &c. Except when they are needlessly doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummes, hilles, whippes, craggess, for plums, hills, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Ma. When naming a thing we speak of more than one, as one whip, we call it the singular number, because it speaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, because it speaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what shall I do, when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels?

Ma. You must put the consonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-sed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joyced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-tion, except in compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Ma. When two several words, which we call simple words, are joined together; as in save-guard, two syllables; not save-guard, three syllables: because it is made, or compounded of two several words, save and guard: so where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-ness, wisely. Where you must note, that if the last part be an addition onely, and signify nothing, as c-ness in lameness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: Also (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cists. the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of two consonants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a syllable.

Schol. What if there come two diverse consonants betwixt two vowels?

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel.

Double consonants.

In the plural number I will now leave, dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring scholars to present practice.

One consonant,

a Because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant, except the syllable following begin with a consonant.

b We call that simple, that is not compounded.

c The simple will keep the same letters as when he was simple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double consonant.

Two consonants,

Ma.

The second Book of the

Ma. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joyned; for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants, that may begin a word, and therefore be joyned?

Ma. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set down together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example; as blefs, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, snu, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you give examples, how these may be joyned in words of mo syllables.

Ma. Mark then diligently there, re-store, not thus, rest-ore, because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest-ore, because a Consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-frain, ex-e-crable, and suchlike: but in god-ly, sel-dom, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-nig, &c. the middle consonants must be divided, because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn,) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Three or more
consonants,

Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three or more consonants together in the midst of a word?

Ma. Yea, altogether: for, as many consonants as can, must be joyned, and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Ma. Three and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four or more, they must be divided, although four may end a syllable, as in worlds.

Schol. How shall I be sure, which three may be joyned?

Ma. They are all set down in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainness sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have any ordinary English word, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, falk, spring, thrall, thwart.

Schol.

Sch. Give an example for dividing of these words, where-
in many consonants come together. *Wood* (so D is pronounced)
Ma. One of two may serve, if you remember what hath
been taught. As for this word constrain, you must not be
constrained by constraining or constrain, for constrain-
but constrain; because (if) cannot begin a syllable, (str)
can, therefore it must begin it; so im-ploy, King-dome, de-
stru-ction, ac-knowledge, trans-gresse, &c. And this rule
must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the
reason in all such words, why every consonant must go to
this syllable rather than that. But still look, as before, that
some compound words must be marked, as *unlike*, *unlike-
trans-pole*, with *un*, through-out, &c. which if they had
been simple words, we must have spelled them thus, *un-
like*, *di-like*, *tran-spo-le*, as ye have learned; because in *un-
position* the *y* hath must have his own letters, as *un-
with others*.

Schol. But, Sir, some men spell *der* that be words thus:
sp-ak-ing, *strengh-en-ing*, or *her-toise* than you have taught.
Ma. I know it well: yet because if such words should be
so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which would
being a needlesse oppression on childrens memories) and that
the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word:
therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may
you, by this that you have learned, spell truly, certainly, and
with judgement, any English word that can be said by you.

Schol. Although all men will grant, that these rules must
be observed, being a necessary order of reading, and a main
aid of years able to direct us, yet many will not be so be-
lieve that little children can condescend them, and make use of them,
and then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

Ma. Your experience hath taught the contrary, for a child
of an ordinary capacity will be so taught by rule, that he
rules, being so early taught. But discretion must be used,
not so trouble them with all these rules, before they be perfect
in the old. The words of Art here used are not above eight
in all; the most of them I could have the child learn while
he is learning to spell, in the first six parts. I have given di-
rection there in the beginning, which words are these, and rules
here

Object.

Answ.

(c) in the
end of word

five (v) here
(e) here
a to know
consonant
as (e) here
as (e) here
as (e) here
as (e) here
as (e) here
(v) here

Although
these three
Chapters be of
greatest use
for Readers,
yet let your
Scholar dili-
gently read
the rest. For
although he
do not under-
stand some of
the rules fol-
lowing at the
first reading,
yet he may at
the second.

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable success: therefore I wish that no man with a prejudicate opinion do reject them, before he hath made trial upon some ordinary toise; but I would have all such as teach to read, that they would make their scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, retaining onely difference of sounds of our English letters; and other observations for true writing; if your child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to contain and use: yet let him learn to read them all. For if it were granted, that he could understand more of them, so as some of the former, yet before he reads them, he learns as much, and goeth on as fast, as he reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands, when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible: yet will no man say him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for plainness sake, than otherwise I might, knowing that in practicing to read, he loseth not his labour.

CHAPTER IV

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word, of those letters which are not pronounced, and of writing any words of the plural number.

Of (e) in the
end of a word.

Here (v) with
(e) hath the
sound of a
consonant,
and (ce) as
(se) And when
short words
end in (c) we
use to add (k)

Scholar, remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced: he said that, it maketh the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of the letters.

I say which are these? I say, that it changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g. When any of these letters go before an e, in an open syllable, as in love, give, save, live, thrive: so without e is sounded like k, as in accord: but with e (like f, as in place, race: like l, like, true, cruce: like a, age, stag, stage, in cage, cage, hug, huge, deluge: so hang, strange, bring, things: so large, large, in most of words) with e, maketh the syllable long, as you saw in age,

age, hug huge. where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in those syllables, is made by putting d before g, as in badg crudg: so it is also when c, i or o come before g, as leg ledg, rig ridg, log lodg: which vowels before g, are never long, except in leig, seig, which is the putting in l.

Schol. But Sir, we have used e in the end of many words not founded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllable long: why is that?

Ma. Wee see it indeed often, but rather of custom (as they say) for beauty than of necessity: as after l, but not after y, as in bic by, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barrie, chaffe, sonne: whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latines say, mel, as, fos, we mell, alle, rosse: And sometimes we use not e when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, shall: yet we use it longer without e, than after with it: yet sometimes we use e after two consonants, to make the syllable long for difference sake, principally in the end of them be l: as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short like cradl, ladd, which some men would distinguish by doubling dd, as saddle: but it is both unusual and needless to write babbie and childd, to make them differ from bible and child: And some pronounce these words, blind, find, bind, short: others blinde, finde, binde, with e long, which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the natural sound, as if we should write hang with e thus hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding, as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they would have e, would sound like fringe, hinge, as Iwing him in a rope, Iwinge him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, fringed, as some think: as the former examples shew, as these words fringed, hinged, where e is never written.

Schol. If this be custom without reason, what restraint should I hold?

Ma. Although it were good and easie, both for our own

Whereas some would make such words as ab'e, two syllables, and that (e) in the end makes (bl) to be as it were a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

Countrey Learners, and for strangers, that certain Rules were known & practised (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lieth not in us to perform, I wish you rather to obserbe the best, and follow that which we have, than to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serbe for all customes in the rest.

A letter not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which haue other letters besides (c) either not at all, or but little pronounced.

The joyning of these kind of vowels may be called improprie Diphthongs, because one of them is little heard.

Ma. I will either set you them down, or else giue you Rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow : (a) is not pronounced, when (ea or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, boat, &c. where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, Breast, best, breast, goad, god, coast, cost, as if you write brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word year, ycer, yere, is diuersly written; yet we say, be-a-titude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but crea-ture; and in foreign proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jehoshaphath, Gilead, Tekoa, Boaz.

(c)

(c) is not pronounced in George, truth.

(i)

(i) in shield, field, priest, chief, brief, strive, grieve, siege, maist, maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, frieze, archieue, marveil, relief, grief, brief, adieu, intercher, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.

(o)

(o) in people, bloud, floud, yecoman, leonardy. (guile,

(u)

(u) in guest, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, syna-

(b)

(b) in lamb, comb, thumb, debt, doubt, belium, (gogue.

(k)

(k) in back, pack, deck, peck, lick, stick, rock, knock, huck, luck. And all alike, for we use not short words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in acle, ecle, icle, ocle, ucle.

Schol. Why may we not say that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as (c)?

Ma. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long: as in bake, cake, seek, speak, like, look, duke: yet these that we make short, the Latines make the same sound in (c) as lac, nec, dic, sic, hoc, duc, when we say lack, neck, dick, sick, hock, duck,

(g) in

(g) in sign, resign, ensign, flegm, raign, soveraign, Galcoign.

(g)

(h) in Christ, myrrh, ghost, John, whole, scholar, Eunuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, chrysal, Rhene, Rhenish, Rhetorick, abhorminable, melancholy. So in forein proper names, as Thomas, Achais, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus. So those that end in arch, as Monarch; but in the beginning seldom, as Archangel, therefore commonly called Arkangel.

(h)

(gh) coming together, except in Ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, sight, pronounced as mite, site: but in the end of a word some Countries sound them full, others not at all: as some say plough, slough, bough, others plou, flou, bou: thereupon some write burrough, some burrow, but the truest is both to write and pronounce them.

(gh)

(n) in solemn, hymn.

(n)

(p) in Psalm, receipt, accompt.

(p)

(f) in fle.

(f)

(c) is alwayes written, but little sounded before ch, when the syllable is short, not having another consonant next before, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, snatch, except in rich, which, much; in which custome hath prevailed against rules. But if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with ch, then it is not written, as in arch, reproach, couch, belch, bench, &c.

(c)

Here again observe, that custom hath prevailed against reason: else why should a be written in boar, boat, rather than dore, dote, or i in fruite rather than in brute? But to know how to write them, and when, you shall find all that may breed doubt set down in the table at the end of the Book; where you may ask counsel, as your doubts shall arise, and not onely for these sorts, but for any other hard and doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

Schol. You told me you would observe something more in words ending in es. I pray you what is it?

Ma. well remembered: it is this, words ending in es, are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular by adding s; for where it is needfull to use e in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needfull to use es in the plural.

In such rules of writing, you must not only understand the first original word, but all derivations rising from them.

Note, that e long sounded not in se, nor sea, is always written with ee.

* Words of the plural number.

plural, as in jewels, engines: except the singular end in a vowel, or in w put for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows. Wherefore you shall find hands, things, words, more usual in the exactest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both ways be common: and this maketh difference betwixt mils and milles, tuns and tunbes, curs and cures, and not by writing them being short, with the consonant doubled, as milles, runnes, cures, which is needless, though usual, unless it be sometime for difference of words, as to make sonnes differ from the Latine word *sons*.

Schol. Are there then never more syllables in the plural number than in the singular?

Ma. Pea sometime, as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, dg, se or sh: as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes: and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plural into v, as wife, knife, calf, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

Sch. Do all words of the plural number end in es?

Ma. No, for we may say lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometime the singular and the plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

S. **VV**hat is the first thing next to be learned?

Ma. You shall find some words written with e & o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee dooe, &c. But * thee, when we speak unto one, and the other-wise, and so must the pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used in words onely borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Physick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice: for the rest look to Table. Thirdly, some letters, beside those before mentioned, be not always one and the same sound, as th is commonly sounded

e and o.
* VVhich
Grammarians
call the se-
cond person.
ph.

sounded as in these words, thank, thick, third, throat, thump; except in these words following: that,atham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brother, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: and in words of more than one syllable ending in ther, thed, theth, chest, thing: as father, breathed, breatheth, farthest, feeding.

Also g, when c or i follow, brings great hardness to our learners and strangers, being diversly sounded. g is most often sounded as j, as in agent, George, gentle, gentile, except in these words, together, get, bragged, target, burgenness, geld, gew, gaw, geran, vinegar, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, luger. And g as j, as in giant, ginger, olergie, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, gigler, gild, guilty, gimlet, gunny, gird, girdle, girth, girtion, give, giver, Gibbon; and derivatt be ending in ger, geth, ged, ging: which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangedst, hangerth, hanging. Some men think that these few words might be thus differently written: a child's gig, a Scottissh jig: a gill of a fish, & a jill of wine, but our English tongue will hardly bear j in one syllable: therefore to be sure when to write g, and when j, know that the sound gi, is always written with g, and write jc always with j, saving in these words that you shall find written with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written as it pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition; otherwise why should Jermain be written otherwise than the first syllable in German? or Jesse rather than Gesse? and this I take to be the reason why Gilead be diversly pronounced and made two different names; which is most like to be at the first but one; yea, I have known two natural brethren, both learned, to write their own names differently.

Moreover ti before o is pronounced as has in redemption: except c or x go before f, as question, adustion, mixtion: and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Egyptian: except when a syllable beginning with a vowel is added to a perfect word ending in i, as if, ing be added to pity, or est to lofty, it is pitying, loftyish.

But the hardest thing is our English tongue for true writing

th.
Like (s) the
Geck (th)
which one'y
Scholars under-
stand.

giand ge.

* The first sort
are sounded
like the Latine
(g) the other
like Geck (s)

which shew Q
and the geck
sound is made

which shew Q
and the geck
sound is made

ce, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

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se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

se, se, ci, si,

writing is to discern when to write ce or se, ci or si, or both; as in science: therefore many words that are mer English, are almost left indifferent, as some write faulset, some faulset, others faulcet; so pincer; or pinclers, bullace or bullasse, some bulleis, cissers, or cissers, but prattly it is scissers. But because the most are written with l; as seat, serve, side, sick, &c. Therefore you must write l before n and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition; as if you know how to write cure, you must so write incure, citation, incitation, and so in other. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are usually written with c; so it is after c in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, chafe, or when l is sounded like z, as amase. Words beginning with trais; be always written with l; and circum with c; as transfer, circumstance; for other exceptions see the Table.

ci, si, ti, xi.

But to know when to write ci, ti, xi, before on, mark that ci and xi are seldom, as suspicion, complexion; si more often, as in those that end in cation, cession, ension, culsion, session, tusion, gression, hession, tusion, mission, passion, presson, pulson, rision, session, swalson, version, vision, as redemption &c. But for particulars if you doubt, view the Table.

Diverse writing of the same sound.

Scholar: What is there to be observed?

Ma: That others other words of the same pronunciation, by changing their signification, change also their writing as the Reign of a Prince the rein of a bridle, the rain falleth.

The men came to me, their minds are there.

Walton men, and sell it by weight.

May not so, the horse doth weigh.

The Sun shineth, my son crieth.

Stand still here, that you may hear.

A true Prophet bringeth much profit.

I heard that which was hard.

This Mill-wright cannot write.

Some men have a great sum of money.

Sometimes we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u)

as in come, combate, custome, some, son, &c.

o before m or n
The proper
names written
Some or Soam.

Some

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (f) sometimes like (z) as we use this use: And when (i) doth so come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong or consonant, as Jchoiadah for Jchojadah.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the same sense, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown or broun, but especially in the end of a word. Yet so now, how, differ in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason why now and how might not be written as thou and you thus; nou, hou; that so, to make a difference between these words, to bow a bow, or low for the low, we might write to bow a bou, to low for the low; and so our & ought, and such like. Sometimes we use the same writing for sound in words differing in signification, as the heart of the Hart panther.

The same writing in a diverse sense.

* Which some write hart.

A owl can file over a foul way.

Thou art skillfull in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear. Ear thy land, for an ear of Corn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Sometimes a word is diversly written, and sounded in the same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or content, enform; so bottel, bottle; yerke or jerk, Jayl or Gaol. So words ending in (i) as monie, journie, ranſie, or money, journey, ranſey. So words ending in (or) wort, may be indifferently written with (or) and (our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour; except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Divers sounds & writings in the same sense (or)

* (like, que) When you have a word derived of a Latine word, which endeth in (us) write (like) as in

Further you must mark, that words of more than one syllable ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous), as glorious, frivolous, but words of one syllable with us, as trus or trufs. But to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard, without the Latine tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best help is derivation: for we write publike, because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both one; so Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician.

publike, from publicus: but when in a word that is derived from a Latine word ending in (um) write (que) as

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) or (i) the vowel, wherein almost so many men, so many minds: some will have it before certain letters, others when it cometh in a diphthong: but more reason they have which write it

oblique, from obliquus: but traffique, with (que) because it is French.

when

(y)

when another (i) followeth, as in say-ing, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other written with (y) for difference sake, although other where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before Psalm, and you do not teach me that P may begin a word.

Ma. Well remembered: such diligent marking what you read will soon make you a scholar. The answer is this: That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they join consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Anafon, Ptolomey, Rhodus, Genes*: signifying the four fore-teeth: *pneuma* a spirit or breath, *Cnium* bastard saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names and Latine words that are not usual in English, as *sons, Aruns, fals, arx*: in proper names, *alz, anz, aiz, &c.* Thus *alb* is of the Latines: we use also in Latine *Silvas*, not used in English; we use also to contract words in English, as *hangd* for *hanged*.

Sch. Have I now no more to observe for distinct reading?

Ma. That which the Grammarians call accents, which is the lifting up of the voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters, as an incense to incense, where (in) in the former word, as cense in the latter is lifted up more.

You must observe also, those which we do call * points or staps in writing, as this mark (.) like to a small half You noteth a small stap, two pycks thus (:) makes a longer stap; & one pyck thus (.) is put for a full stap, as if we had ended.

When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?)

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus () as teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know 3 sort kind of writing used in some words: as a strike over any vowel for m or n; as *má* for *man*; *có* for *con*, *þ* for *the*, *þ* for *that*, *th* for *thou*, *w* for *with*, &c.

Accents usually omitted in our English prints.

* The points are thus called:

- (,) a Comma,
- (:) a Colon,
- (.) a Period.
- (?) an Interrogation.
- () a Parenthesis.

Called Breviations.

et. for and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as thirrent, for the intent, which exactly should be written thus, 'th' intent.

Easily, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and of the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call Great & Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for a hundred, D. for five hundred, M. for a thousand: Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L. for Lord, LL. for Lords, B. for Bishop, BB. for Bishops.

* Called apostrophes.

Capital letters.

Schol. How I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, or reading, nor (as I think) in writing.

Ma. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, to whose I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these onely, but of any like. Some people speak thus: The mill standeth on the hell, for the mill standeth on the hill: so knot for knit, bredg for bridg, know for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griff for grass, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, ascard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hale for halte, sample for example, parfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certain, carcher for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sur and sister, for sir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation and writings.

So do they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal.

And a nox, a nafs, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an ox, a/s, mine aunt, thine uncle. &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as unitee for unity, noz (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wine, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Ma. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country terms in writing?

Ma. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words, as the northern man writing to his private neighbour

Peculiar terms

four, may say, My lache standeth nêr the Kirk garth, for my barn standeth nêr the Church-yard. But if he should write publikey, it is fittest to use the most known wordz.

Schol. What can now hinder me, to be I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Ma. Nothing at all (if you be thoroughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice, which although this you have learned, will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word (though you have never any other teacher) yet for your more cheifful proceeding, I would wish you (if you can conveniently) not to forsake your Master, until you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lord his blessing. And now will I appose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

CHAP. VIII.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to appose one another.

When your Scholars first learn this Chapter, let one read the questions, and another the answers.

VWhen your Scholars appose one the other, let the answerer answer without book.

John. **V** I will adventure his credit with me in apposing for the victory?

Rob. I will never refuse you, nor any in our form, in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

John. How spell you lo?

Robert. l, o.

John. Spell of.

Robert. o, f.

John. Spell from.

Robert. f, r, o, m.

John. How write you people?

Robert. I cannot write.

John. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell, for in my meaning they are both one.

Robert. When I answer you, p, e, o, p, l, e.

John. What use hath (o) for you give it no sound?

Robert.

Robert. True; yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

John. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Pea many: I will repeat them if you will.

John. No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people?

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

John. To what end then serveth it?

Robert. We have learned two principal ones: one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h, a, t, spelleth hate, but h, a, t, c, is hate.

John. How spell you Jesus?

Rob. J, e, s, u, s.

John. How know you that this is not written with ge?

Rob. Because it is not in the Table at the end of my book: all that be written with g, e, be there; & our Master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with Je.

John. How write you Circle?

Rob. S, i, r, c, l, e.

John. No, now you miss: for if you look but in the Table, you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must appose me,

Rob. I confess mine error, therefore I will try if I can requite it: What spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h?

John. Branch.

Rob. Nay, but you should put in (u.)

John. That skilleth not, for both wayes be usual.

Rob. How spell you might?

John. m, i, g, h, t.

Rob. Why put you in (gh) for m, i, t, e, spelleth mite.

John. True; but with (gh) it is the truer writing, and it should have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with (h) what consonants may follow?

John. Onely (l) or (r.)

Rob. Where learn you that?

John. In the third Chapter of the first Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g)?

John. l, n, or r.

Robert.

Robert. How prove you it?

J. Because g, h, a, spels gla, g, n, a, gna, & g, r, a, spels gra.

Robert. When three consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be?

John. We have them before times set down: besides, put a vowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to *str* put a, and it spelleth *stra*, put *bra* will spell nothing: because *br* cannot begin a syllable.

Robert. Doth not *str* spell *stra*?

John. It spelleth nothing without a vowel.

Rob. How many syllables are in this word rewarded?

John. Three.

Robert. How prove you that?

John. Because it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

Robert. How divide you them?

John. Re-wa-dered.

Robert. Why put you *w* to a?

John. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

Robert. And why divide you *r* and *d*?

John. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Robert. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this admonition?

John. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be 5, then I take the first, *a, d, a*; then take the next *m, o*; then put them together *admo*; so spell and put to the third, *admoni*; and so unto you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word?

John. I must follow the same order, first write down *ad*, then write unto it *mo*, *admo*, then join unto that *ni*, *admoni*, and so the rest, *admoniti*, *admonition*.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables?

John. My master doth sometime practise us in hard consonant syllables, through all the five vowels, as in *thraugh*, *thruugh*, *through*, *thruugh*. *Wraht*, *wresht*, *wriht*, *wrosht*, *wrusht*. *Yarmble*, *yermble*, *yirmble*, *yormble*, *yurmble*. *Waight*, *weight* &c. *Vaigh*, *veigh*, &c. *Janch*, *jench*, *jinch*, *jonch*, *junch*.

Rob.

Make your Scholar read over this Dialogue so often, until he can do it as readily, and pronounce it, as if he spake with our book,

Rob. What if you cannot tell what howel to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it? as if you should write from, and know not whether you should write it with a o or o.

John. I would try it with all howels thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I have it.

Rob. But Good-man Taylor our Clerk, when I went to school with him, taught me to sound these howels otherwise than (me thinks) you do.

John. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for bad, bod, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say, bad, bid, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to lie upon, as to bid or command, and bid, as bide long, as in abide: bud of a tree, as bude long, like rude: for these three howels, a, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskilful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latine tongue:

Let the unskilful teachers take great heed of this fault, and let some good scholars hear their children pronounce these syllables.

John. You say true: for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce for sa, se, si, so, su, to say, sa, see, si, soo, sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (e) should be sounded like the (sea) and (su) as to (see) one at Law.

Rob. But let me return to appose you: How were you taught to find the natural sound of consonants?

John. By the speech of a flutterer orammerer, and to observe how he laboureth to sound the first letter of a word: as if the ammerer should pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other consonants.

* For letters were first devised according to sound.

Rob. How many ways can you expresse this sound si?

John. One or three: si, ci and lei, or xi, which is (csi)

Rob. Now have you erred as well as I: for (ti) before a howel doth commonly sound (si) and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you miss, and therein will I deal with you.

John. Do your worst, I will provide likewise for you, and never give you over, until I have gotten the victory: for I take

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Robert. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this apposing doth very much sharpen out wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But now let us look unto our Catechism, for our Master will examine us next in that.

John. Nay, by your leave, we shall first read over again all that we have learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall go no further before we be perfect in this.

The End of the second Book.

A short Catechism.

Acts 11. 16.

VV

What Religion do you profess?
Christian Religion.

Rom. 10 9, 10.

Acts 4. 12.

What is Christian Religion?

It is the true profession, believing and following of those things, which are commanded and taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

2 Tim. 3. 16,

17.

Deut. 4. 35.

and 6. 4.

What call you the holy Scriptures?

The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old and New Testament.

Doth the Scripture, or Word of God, contain in it all points of true Religion, and every thing necessary for the Salvation of a Christian?

Yea.

Tell me then from the Scripture how many Gods there be?

One.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, immortal, invisible, most strong and only wise.

How many Persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Ephes. 4. 6.

2 Tim. 1. 17.

John 4. 24.

1 John 5. 7.

Mat. 3. 16, 19.

Matth. 28. 19.

1 John 5. 7.

Psalms 19. 1, 2.

and 29. 3, 4, 5.

Rom. 1. 28.

and 20. 18.

Who

English School-master.

33

Who created the World? God.
Whereof did he create it?
 Of nothing, and that by his Word.
Who made you? God the Father.

Heb. 11. 3.
 Genes. 1. 1.
 1 Cor. 8. 6.

How did he create you?
 In holiness and righteousness.

Why were you thus created?

To glorifie God.

Ephes. 4. 24.
 Rom. 11. 26.
 Gen. 1. 27.

Are you able to do this of your self?

No.

Why so?

Because I am a sinner.

How came you to be a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?

By the fall of Adam.

Rom. 3. 10.
 1 John 1. 8.
 Rom. 5. 11.

What was his sin?

Disobedience against God in eating of the forbidden fruit.

How came it to pass that you are become a sinner in Adam?

Because he was the father of mankind.

How do you prove that you are a sinner?

Gal. 3. 19.
 Psalm 19. 7.

By the testimony of mine own conscience, and by the Law of God.

What is the Law of God?

A perfect rule of righteousness, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the sum whereof is contained in the Commandments.

How many be there?

Ten.

Rehearse them.

1 Then God spake all these words, and said, I am the Lord thy God, which hath brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me. Exodus 20.

2 Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my Commandments.

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3 Thou

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3 Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day. Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle and the stranger that is within thy gate. For in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt do no murder.

7 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou shalt not steal.

9 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

10 Thou shalt not cover thy Neighbours house: thou shalt not cover thy Neighbours wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his Ass, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. a Commandment or Preface?

A Preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Exed. 31. 18. Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the first Table?

Four.

How many of the second?

Six.

What do the Commandments of the first Table teach you?

Matth. 22. 37. My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the second Table teach you?

Matth. 22. 39. My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to use these Commandments as prayers?

No, because they be not Petitions, but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them in thought, word, or deed?

No.

Why?

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour. Ephes. 2. 3.
Rom. 3. 10.

To what end serveth the Law?

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to be a Rule ever after of the well ordering of our lives. Galat. 3. 24.
Prov. 2. 18.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Eternal destruction both of body and soul. Plal. 119. 105.
Romans 6. 23.

Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved? Yes.

How?

By Jesus Christ.

Acts 4. 12.

What is Christ?

The Son of God, perfect God, and perfect man.

Matth. 3. 17.

Could there no other meaner person be found in Heaven or Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it?

Romans 9. 5.

Isaiah 9. 6.

Heb. 1. 6.

No verily.

Must he needs be God and man?

Yes.

Why?

First, because he must die for us, and God cannot die, therefore he must be man. Heb. 2. 14.
& 9. 12.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being only man, he could not; therefore he must be also God. 1 Pet. 1. 19.

How did he save us?

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me. And as he was God, he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day. Heb. 4. 15.
1 Pet. 3. 18.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?

No; there are a number that shall have their part in Hell with the Devil and his Angels. Matth. 7. 43.
& 25. 46

Who are they that shall have their part in the death of Christ?

Only such as truly believe.

Galat. 3. 26.

John 1. 12.

What is faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation in Christ alone. Matth. 16. 17.

Hath every man this faith in himself?

No, for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

How is faith gotten?

Rom. 10. 17. By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the Word, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know whether he hath the true and saving faith or, no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of faith?

A hatred of all sin, a continual care to please God in the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to Gods Word and to his people.

1 Pet. 2. 1, 2.

Acts 2. 37.

Heb. 11. 7.

Psal 119. 103.

1 John 3. 14.

Rehearse the sum of your faith?

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried, he descended into Hell, the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty: from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.

Which be they?

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of strengthening faith, as of the Sacraments and Prayer: and first, What is a Sacrament?

Romans 4. 11. A Sacrament is a seal and a pledge of those benefits of my salvation, which I receive by Christ.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Matth. 26. 26.

1 Cor. 11. 23.

Which be they?

Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them?

The Lord Jesus.

To what end?

To strengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

How

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament ?

Two.

What be they ?

The sign, and the thing signified.

In Baptism, which is the sign signifying ?

Water.

What is the thing signified ?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by Baptism ?

By Baptism I am received into the family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, & the punishment due for the same.

What do you profess in Baptism ?

To die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

Romans 6. 3.

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen ?

Bread and Wine.

What do they signifie ?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

Matth. 26.

16, 27.

How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord ?

1 Cor. 11. 23.

24, 25.

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my Body to become mine; so doth my soul receive withal Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the natural Body and Blood of Christs flesh, blood and bone ?

No; The Bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed: but in use they differ from other common bread and wine; because they be appointed of God to be signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, This is my body ?

It is a figurative speech used in the Scripture, as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Passeeover, and yet it is not the Covenant, nor the Passeeover, but a sign of it.

Genesis 17.

10, 11.

Exod. 12. 11.

How do you eat Christs Body, and drink his Blood ?

Spiritually and by Faith.

John 6. 63.

Are all persons without exception to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord ?

No.

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Who

Who are not to be admitted?

Thus 3. 10.

Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant persons, known Hereticks, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

1 Cor. 11. 28.

He must prove and examine himself.

Wherein must he examine himself?

1 What knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2 Whether he hath true faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

Heb. 12. 14.

3 Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves.

Yea.

Who be they?

1 Cor. 11. 30.

2 Chron. 30.

18, 19.

Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their sins past, as hypocrites, evil men, Church-Papists, private enemies to Gods word, and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other help you have to increase faith?

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

Rom. 8. 26.

2 John 5. 14.

Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require of God in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory, and our comfort.

To whom must we pray?

Psaln 50.

14, 15.

To God only.

In whose name.

John 16. 23.

In the name of Jesus Christ.

Then may you not pray to Saints or Angels, or to God in the name of Saints or Angels?

No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise, or Example in the Scripture for it.

How must you pray?

Matth. 6. 9.

As Christ hath taught me, saying,

Our

Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day, our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; For thine is the Kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever, Amen.

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six: three concerning the Glory of God, and three our own necessities.

What are these words, Our Father which art in heaven?

A Preface or introduction to Prayer.

What are these words, For thine is the Kingdom, the power, and the glory for ever?

The Conclusion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Thanksgiving.

Psalms 116.

Is it enough that you thank him with your lips?

12, 13.

No, but I must be obedient to his Laws and Commandments, which grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry necessary Observations of a Christian.

1 That we keep a narrow watch over our heart, words and deeds continually. Prov. 2. 23, 26.

2 That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath been idly, carelessly, and unprofitably spent. 1 Pet. 1. 15. Ephes. 5. 16.

3 That once in the day (at the least) private prayer and meditation be used. Gen. 24. 63.

4 That care be had to do and receive good in company.

5 That our family be with diligence and regard instructed, watched over, and governed. Gen. 18. 19. Deut. 6. 7.

6 That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of the world then must needs. Coloss. 3. 1.

7 That we sit up our selves to liberality to Gods Saints. Heb. 13. 16.

8 That we give not the least bridle to wandering lusts and affections. Coloss. 3. 5.

9 That we prepare our selves to bear the cross by what means it shall please God to exercise us. Mat. 16. 24. Lament. 1. 10.

10 That we bestow some time, not only in mourning for our

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our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we live.

Titus 2. 13.

11 That we look daily for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ for our deliverance out of this life.

James 5. 14.

12 That we use (as we shall have opportunity) at least as we shall have necessity, to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful person, with whom we may confer of our Christian estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up of Gods grace in us.

Ecclef. 7. 4.

Phil. 1. 23.

13 That we observe the departure of men out of this life, their mortality and vanity, and alteration of things below, the more to contemn the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come: And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the grave, and all our glory put off, which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

Deut. 17. 19.

Psalms 1. 2.

Nehem. 9. 38.

2 Chron. 34.

21.

1 Pet. 1. 14.

14 That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledge.

15 That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin, and especially against the special sins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most guiltiness to our own conscience; and that we carefully see our Covenant be kept and continued.

1 Pet. 2. 20.

21, 22.

16 That we mark how sin dieth, and is weakened in us, and that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions of sin.

Rev. 2. 4.

Jam. 1. 19 22.

Ecclef. 5. 1.

17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising of the same in our lives and conversations; that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear, either by our selves or with others, and so make our daily profit in Religion.

Ephes. 5. 20.

18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

1 Tim. 4. 7, 8.

19 That we exercise our faith by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our Redemption by Christ, and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious blessed Kingdom.
Lastly,

20. Lastly, That we make not these holy practices of repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechism.

Almighty God, and most merciful Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state in the clear Glass of thy Heavenly Word: so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vain and vile creatures, justly tainted with the rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in sin, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sins against thy Majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy name (O Lord our God) who, when there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of the woful estate, hast made us see and feel in what a case we were, and provided a most sovereign remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us, not only in kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the salvation of our souls. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image: Work in our hearts daily increase of true faith and repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change. O God, enable us in some good measure to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and chosen us: and thy Son who hath redeemed us from death, and made us heirs of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keep us with faith, fear, and zeal, in true holiness and righteousness all the dayes of our life. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodness and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily increase of thy grace in us, and for the confirming and quickning of us in Christian conversation; we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good means unto us, and to continue them

them among us, giving us grace to use them purely, constantly and zealously, to the glory of thy Name, and profit of our brethren, and salvation of our souls, through Jesus Christ; To whom with thee, O Father, and the holy Ghost, be given all honour and glory for ever. Amen.

A thanksgiving before meat.

O My heavenly Father, I thank thee through Jesus Christ, for making these creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them; now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine own comfort in Jesus Christ. Amen.

A Thanksgiving after meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with meat and drink, and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me; let it now be my meat do thy will, and those works which belong to my duty, with all cheerfulness and good conscience; that for these and all other thy mercies, my thankfulness in heart, word and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Jesus Christ, to whom with thee and the holy Ghost, be all honour, glory and thanksgiving, now and ever, Amen.

A Prayer for the morning.

O Lord our heavenly Father, we thy poor and wretched creatures, give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleep, and for raising us up from the same. We beseech thee, for Christs sake, to prosper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation; principally, to thy glory; next to the profit of thy Church and Common-wealth; and last of all, to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant dear Father, that we may cheerfully and conscionably do our business and labours, not as men-pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their vocations, and threatened everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly

kedly do their works and labours; we beseech thee, O heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousness of this irksome labour which thou for our sins hast poured upon all mankind, may seem to us delectable and sweet. Fulfil now, O Lord, these our requests, for thy Son our Saviours sake, in whose Name we pray, as he himself hath taught us, *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Evening.

Most merciful God and tender Father, which beside thine inestimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the world for our sakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed Work, in keeping us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our singular wealth and commodity, hast also most fatherly cared for us, kept us this day from all dangers both of soul and body, giving us health, food, apparel, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poor and miserable life, which many others do want; For these, and all other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodness only, and fatherly providence, hast hitherto poured upon, and dost presently pour upon us, and many others, we most humbly thank thee, and praise thy holy Name: beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by means of the darkness thou hast sent over the earth; so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sins, which this day, or at any time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandments; and now as we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this night and for evermore; and whensoever our last sleep of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glory and our joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord. So be it.

The 119. Psalm.

Blessed are those that are undefiled in their way; and walk in the Law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keep his testimonies: and seek him with their whole heart.

- 3 For they which do no wickedness, walk in his wayes.
- 4 Thou hast charged, that we should diligently keep thy Commandments.
- 5 O that my wayes were made so direct, that I might keep thy statutes.
- 6 So shall I not be confounded, while I have respect unto all thy Commandments.
- 7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I shall have learned the judgements of thy righteousness.
- 8 I will keep thy Ceremonies : O forsake me not utterly.

The Second Part.

V Herewith shall a young man cleanse his way: even by ruling himself after thy word.

- 2 With my whole heart have I sought thee ; O let me not go out of thy Commandments.
- 3 Thy words have I hid within my heart, that I should not sin against thee.
- 4 Blessed art thou, O Lord : O teach me thy statutes.
- 5 With my lips have I been telling of all the judgements of thy mouth.
- 6 I have had as great delight in the way of thy testimonies, as in all manner of riches.
- 7 I will talk of thy Commandments, & have respect unto thy ways.
- 8 My delight shall be in thy Statutes, & I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chapter 4.

Hear, O ye children, the instruction of a Father, and give ear to learn understanding.

- 2 For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my Law.
- 3 For I was my Fathers son ; tender and dear in the eyes of my mother.
- 4 He also taught me, and said unto me, Let thine heart hold fast my words, keep my Commandments, and thou shalt live.
- 5 Get wisdom, get understanding ; forget it not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.
- 6 Forsake her not, and she shall keep thee ; love her, and she shall preserve thee.

7 Wif-

7 Wisdom is the beginning; get wisdom therefore, and above all possessions get understanding.

8 Exalt her, and she will exalt thee; she shall bring thee to honor if thou embrace her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament unto thy head; yea, she shall give thee a Crown of glory.

10 Hear my son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisdom, and led thee in the pafs of righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not be straight; and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leave her not; keep her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass by.

16 For they cannot sleep, except they have done evil: and their sleep departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness; they know not wherein they shall fall.

20 My Son, hearken unto my words, encline thine ear unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the midst of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence: for thereout cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy wayes be ordered aright.

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left; but remove thy foot from evil.

The 1. Psalm.

THe man is blest, that hath not bent
to wicked read his ear;

Nor led his life as sinners do,
nor sat in scorners chair;

2 But in the Law of God the Lord
doth set his whole delight:

And in that Law doth exercise
himself both day and night.

3 He shall be like the tree that groweth
fast by the rivers side:

Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide.

4 Whose leaf shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand;

Even so all things shall prosper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so;

But as the dust which from the ear, h
the wind drives to and fro.

6 Therefore shall not the wicked men
in judgement stand upright;

Nor yet the sinners with the just
shall come in place or sight.

7 For why? the way of godly men
unto the Lord is known;

And eke the way of wicked men
shall quite be overthrown.

The 4. Psalm.

O God that art my righteousness;
Lord hear me when I call;

Thou hast set me at liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.

2 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my request;

For unto thee unceasingly
to cry I will not rest.

3 O mortal men, how long will ye
my glory thus despise?

Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?

4 Know ye, that good and godly men
the Lord doth take and chuse;
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sin not, but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart;

And in your chamber quietly
see you your selves convert.

6 Offer to God the sacrifice
of righteousness I say;

And look that in the living Lord
you put your trust alway.

7 The greater sort crave worldly goods,
and riches do embrace;

But Lord, grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace.

8 For thou thereby shall make my heart
more joyful and more glad,

Then they who of their corn and wine
full great increase have had.

9 In peace therefore lie down will I,
taking my rest and sleep;

For thou only wilt me, O Lord,
alone in safety keep.

The 50. Psalm.

THe mighty God,
th' Eternal hath thus spoke;

And all the worlden
he will call and provoke;

Even from the East,
and so forth to the West;

2 From toward Sion,
which place him liketh best;

God will appear
in beauty most excellent;

3 Our God will come
before that long time be spent;

Devouring fire
shall go before his face,

A great tempest
shall round about him trace;

4 Then

- 4 Then shall he call
the earth and heavens bright,
To judge his folk
with equity and right;
5 Saying, Go ye now
and now my Saints assemble,
My pact they keep,
their gifts do not dissemble.
6 The heavens shall
declare his righteousness;
For God is judge
of all things more or less.
7 Hear my people,
for I will now reveal;
Lift Israel,
I will thee nought conceal;
Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee;
8 For giving not
all manner offerings to me.
9 I have no need
to take of thee at all
Goats of thy fold,
or calf out of thy stall;
10 For all the Beasts
are mine within the woods;
On thousand hills
cartel are mine own goods,
11 I know for mine
all birds that are on mountains;
All beasts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains.

The 51. Psalm: the first Part.

- O** Lord, consider my distress,
and now with speed some pity take;
My sins deface, my faults redress,
good Lord, for thy great mercy sake.
2 Wash me, O Lord; and make me clean
from this unjust and sinful act,
And purifie yet once again
my hainous crime and bloody fact.
3 Remorse and sorrow do constrain
me to acknowledge mine excess:

- My sins alas do still remain
before my face without release.
4 For thee alone I have offended;
committing evil in thy sight;
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgements just and right.
5 It is too manifest alas,
that first I was conceived in sin;
Yea of my mother so born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.
6 Also, behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward truth of a pure heart;
Therefore thy wisdom from above
thou hast revealed me to convert.
7 If thou with hyssop purge this blot,
I shall be cleaner then the glass;
And if thou wash away my spot,
the Snow in whiteness shall I pass.
8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send,
that inwardly I may find grace;
And that my strength may now amend,
which thou hast swag'd for my trespass.
9 Turn back thy face and from me
for I have felt enough thy hand;
And purge my sins I thee desire,
which do in number pass the sand.
10 Make clean my heart within my brest,
and frame it to thy holy will;
Thy constant Spirit in me let rest,
which may these raging enemies kill.

The 67. Psalm.

- H**Ave mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace:
To shew to us do thou accord
the brightness of thy face.
2 That all the Earth may know
the way to godly wealth;
And all the Nations on a row
may see thy saving health.
3 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy Name;
O let the people all abroad
extoll and laud the same:
4 Through

4 Throughout the world so wide,
let all rejoyce with mirth :
For thou with truth and right dost guide
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy Name :

O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the same.

6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall ;
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall bleſs us eke withall.

7 God shall us bleſs I ſay,
and then both far and neer
The folk throughout the earth alway,
of him shall ſtand in fear.

The 104. Psalm.
MY ſoul praise the Lord,
ſpeak good of his Name.
O Lord our great God,
how doſt thou appear :

So paſſing in glory,
that great is thy fame ;
Honour and Maieſty
in thee ſhine moſt clear.

2 With light as a robe
thou haſt thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatneſs may ſee ;
The heavens in ſuch ſort
thou alſo haſt ſpread,
That it to a curtain
compared may be.

3 His chamber beams lye
in the clouds full ſure,
Which as his chariots
are made him to bear ;
And there with much ſwiftneſs
his courſe doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of wind in the aire.

4 He made his ſpirits
as Heralds to go ;

And lightning to ſerve
we ſee alſo preſt ;
His will to accompliſh
they run to and fro ;
To ſave or conſume things,
as liketh him beſt.

5 He groundeth the earth
ſo firmly and faſt,

That it once to move
none ſhall have ſuch power :

6 The deep and fair covering
for it made thou haſt,
Which by his own nature
the hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters do flie,
And ſo give due place,
thy words to obey ;
At thy voice of thunder
ſo fearful they be,
That in their great raging
they haſte ſoon away.

8 The mountains full high,
they then up aſcend ;
If thou do but ſpeak,
thy word they fulfil ;
So likewiſe the vallies
full quickly deſcend ;
Where thou them appointeſt,
remain they do ſtill.

9 Their bounds thou haſt ſet,
how far they ſhall run,
So as in their rage
not that paſs they can :

For God hath appointed
they ſhall not return ;
The earth to deſtroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112. Psalm.
THe man is bleſt that God doth fear ;
And that his Law doth love indeed :
His

1 His seed on earth God will uprear,
And bleis such as from him appear.
2 His house with good he will fulfill;
His righteousness endure shall still.

4 Unto the righteous doth arise,
In trouble joy, in darkness light:
Compassion is in his eyes,
And mercy alwayes in his sight.
5 Yea pity moveth such to lend;
He doth by justice things expend.

6 And surely such shall never fail,
For in remembrance had is he.
7 No tidings ill can make him quail,
who in the Lord sure hope doth see.
8 His faith is firm, his fear is past,
For he shall see his foes down cast.

9 He did well for the poor provide,
His righteousness shall still remain;
And his estate with praise abide,
Though that the wicked man disdain;
10 Yea gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
And to consume his state to see.

The 113. Psalm.

YE children which do serve the Lord;
Praise ye his name with one accord;
2 Yea, blessed be alwayes his name,
3 Who from the rising of the Sun,
Till it return where it begun,
Is to be praised with great fame;
4 The Lord all people doth summount;
As for his glory we may count,
Above the Heavens high to be;
5 With God the Lord who may compare,
Whose dwellings in the Heavens are;
Of such great power and force is he.

6 He doth abase himself, we know,
Things to behold both here below,
And also in heaven above.
7 The needy out of dust to draw,
And eke the poor which help none saw,
His only mercy did him move;
8 And so him set in high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
That rule his people with great fame.

9 The barren he doth make to bear,
And with great joy her fruit to rear;
Therefore praise ye his holy Name;
As on the mountains and the sea.

The 120. Psalm.

IN trouble and in shall I cry
Unto the Lord I call;
And he doth me comfort;
2 Deliver me I say,
From lying lips alway,
And tongues of false report.

3 What vantage or what thing,
Get st thou thus for to sing,
Thou false and flustering lye;
4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,
No less then arrows keen,
Or hot consuming fire.

5 Alas, too long I slack,
Within these fetters so black,
Which Kedars are by name;
By whom the flock elect
And all of Isaacs seed,
Are put to open shame.

6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peate to make,
And set a quiet life;
But when my tale was told,
Causeless I was control'd,
By them that would have strife.

The 126. Psalm.

WHen as the Lord again his Sion hath forth brought,
From bondage great,
and also servitude extreme,
His work was such,
as did surmount man heart & thought;
So that we were
much like to them that use to dream;
2 Our mouthes were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did shew us joyfull men.

The heathen folk
were forced then for to confesse
How

How that the Lord for them also great things had done.

3 But much more we, and therefore can confesse no less;

Wherefore to joy we have good cause as we begun.

4 O Lord, go forth; thou canst our bondage end, as best;

As to deserts the flowing rivers send.

5 Full true 'tis, that they which sow in tears, indeed;

A time will come, when they shall reap in mirth and joy.

6 They went and wept in bearing of their precious seed;

For that their Foes full oftentimes did them annoy;

But their return with joy they sure shall see;

Their sheaves home being, and not empires be.

The 148 Psalm.

Give laud unto the Lord, From heaven that is so high;

Praise him in deed and word, Above the starry skie;

2 And also ye, His Angels all, His Armies Royal,

Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both morn and sun, Which are both clear and bright;

The same of you be done, Ye glittering stars of light;

4 And eke no less, Ye heavens fair, And clouds of the air,

His laud express.

5 For at his word they were, All formed as you see;

At his voice did appear, All things in their degree;

6 Which he set fast, To them he made A law and trade;

For aye to last.

The Schoole-master to his Scholar.

MY child and Scholar, take good heed unto the words that here are set: And see thou do accordingly, or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First, I command thee God to serve, then to thy Parents duty yield; Unto all men be courteous, and mannerly in Town and Field.

Your Clothes unbutton'd do not use; Let not your hose ungartered be; Have Handkerchief in readiness, Wash hands and face, or see not me.

Lose not your Books, Ink-horn or Pens, nor Girdle, Garters, Hat or Band; Let Shooes be ty'd, pin Shirt-band close, keep well your hands at any hand.

If broken hose or shooe you go, or slovenly in your away, Without a Girdle or untruss'd, then you and I must have a fray.

If that you cry or talk aloud, or books do rent, or strike with knife, Or laugh or play unlawfully, then you and I must be at strife.

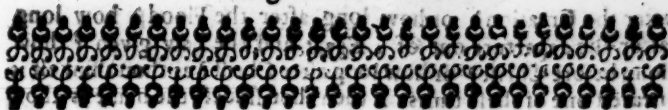
If that thou curse, miscall or swear, if that thou pick, filch, steal or lie; If you forget a Scholars part, then must you sure your points untie.

If that to School you do not go, when time doth call you to the same; Or if you loiter in the streets, when we do meet, then look for blame.

Wherefore (my child) behave thy self so decently at all assayes, That thou maist purchase Parents love, and eke obtain thy Maisters praise.

The

English School-master.



The first part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALL numbers are made by the divers placing of these nine figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and this circle (0) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them stand together, in so many several places they must needs stand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the first place, and so go (as it were) backward, calling the next unto him towards the left hand, the second place, the next the third place, and so forth, as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is; every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the first place is but five, but in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty; in the third place five hundred; in the fourth place five thousand, and in the fifth place fifty thousand; and so thou must proceed, as for example, the number thus placed, 1663, being this present year from the birth of Christ, is one thousand six hundred sixty three; and this number 5682, being this present year from the Creation (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand six hundred eighty two. But my Book growing greater then I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner then peradventure (thou mayest think) I promised.

Direction for the Ignorant.

FOR the better understanding this brief *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much; Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so far as concerneth the fourth place; then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts, called *five periods*, which I for plainness sake slikenot to call Chapters; therefore I begin my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done. For thou commonly movest thy question one of these five wayes; either how long was it

after the Creation, or how long after the Flood, or how long after the departure out of Egypt, and the Law given, or how long before Christ, or how long after Christ, as thou thinkest is nearest one of these times. If then thou findest the time as thou seekest, and the year set by it: look upward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter: Further, I have set it down (as thou seest) in a diverse Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiastical History, seek in the Roman or Italian Letter, which thou wilt call the Latin Letter, and pass over to those in the English Letter, for they concern not thy purpose. Again, if thou be a Grammar Scholar, or other, that would find something only concerning any prophane Author, seek only in the English Letter, passing over the other. And because I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of Egypt, Assyria, and the Prophets which wrote not, whose times thou mayst easily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of Judah. And note that (y) alone standing by any number, significth (year.) Finally my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that lovest reading: Therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other English

CHAP. I.

After the Creation.

God having made the World, and created ADAM and EVE;
their posterity was born in the years after, as followeth.

Year	Year
150 Seth.	874 Lamech.
253 Enosh.	1066 Noah.
325 Kenan.	1556 Shem.
395 Mahalalech.	1558 Japheth.
505 Jared.	1656 The universal Flood, after which followeth the Generation of Shem.
622 Enosh.	
686 Methuselah.	

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

After the Flood.

Year.

2 Arphaxad.

37 Selah.

67 Eber.

101 Peleg.

101 The tower of Babel built.

101 Reu.

163 Serug.

192 Nahor.

242 Terah.

268 Haran.

323 Abraham.

496 Ishmael.

452 Sodom & Gomorrah.

458 Isaac.

512 Jacob.

587 Reuben.

588 Simeon.

589 Levi.

599 Judah.

600 Dan.

601 Nephtali.

601 Asher.

602 Issachar.

602 Gad.

603 Zebulun.

604 Joseph.

619 Benjamin.

These twelve were the sons of Jacob, called the twelve Patriarchs; of which came the twelve tribes of Israel.

699 Pharez.

643 Hezron.

643 Jacob went into Egypt.

Year.

where they were 215 years.

Hercules Lpb.

Aram.

Prometheus.

Atlas.

Aminadab.

778 Aaron.

783 Moses.

Job.

Naasson.

Salomon.

858 Moses delivered the children of Israel out of Egypt, then was the Law given.

CHAP. III.

After the Law given.

Phaeton burnt.

40 Joshua brought the people out of the wilderness into the Land of Canaan; and reigned 18 years.

41 Jubila began.

58 Sihonish judged Israel 40 years, whereof Geshin the Ammite oppressed them 3 years.

Phaaron's time.

80 Boaz of Bethlehem; and 90 Ehad and Shamag judged 20 years, whereof Eglon the Moabite oppressed 18 years.

Tros ruled in Dardania and called it Tros.

Pegasus.

Dipheus.

178 Deborah and Barak judged 40 years, whereof Jabin and Sisera oppressed 20 years.

Year.

198 *Obe* born of *Ruth*
218 *Gideon* judged 40 years,
whereof the *Midianites* op-
pressed 7 years.
Theseus.

258 *Abimelech* 3 y.
261 *Tolla* 23 y.
284 *Jair* judged 22 y. whereof the
Ammonites and *Philistines* op-
pressed 12 y.
Amazons Battel against
Theseus.

311 *Ibsa* judged 7 y.
318 *Elon* 10 y. *Trop* destroyed.

329 *Abdon* the *Pharthonite* 8 y.
336 *Samson* 20 y. In the time of
these 6 Judges the *Philistines*
oppressed.

350 *Jesse* Father of *David* by
Obed.

356 *Eli* the Priest 40 y.
397 *Samuel* and *Saul* 40 y.
432 *Watus* came into *Eng-*
land, if the story be true.

447 *David* reigned 40 years
Nathan, *Ahab*, *Haman* and
Jeduthan, Prophets.
477 *Solomon* reigned 40 y. and
481, in his fourth year built
the Temple before the birth of
Christ.

CHAP. LV.

Before Christ.

939 Temple built.
900 *Benob*.

Year.

899 *Rheboam* reigned over *Ju-*
dah 17 y.

882 *Abijam* 3 y.
878 *Aza* 41 y.
838 *Jehosaphat* 25 y.

813 *Jehoram* 8 y.
805 *Ahaziah* 1 y.
804 *Athaliah* 6 y.

798 *Joash* 40 y.
758 *Amaziah* 29 y.
Jonah prophesieth.

743 *Rome* built by *Romulus*
upon four hills, which are
Palatinus, *Capitolinus*, *Es-*
quilinus, *Aventinus*, and
after enlarged by *Servius*
Tullius, with in the walls,
with other three hills, *Co-*
lius, *Viminalis*, and *Quir-*
inalis.

729 Kingdom of *Judah* void 12
years.

725 *Sardanapalus*.
718 *Ahaziah* 25 y.

Kingdom of *Israel* void 22
years.

700 *Roma Pompilius* the se-
cond Roman King.

615 *Lycurgus* the *Lacedemo-*
nian.

Isa, *Hosea*, *Amos*, and *Isaiab*
prophesied.

Tullus Hostilius the third Ro-
man King.

677 *Jonathan* over *Judah* 15 y.
Micaiah also prophesied.

662 *Ahaz* 15 y.
Hezekiah 29 y.

Sal.

Year

628 *Salmannasar* carried ten Tribes of Israel captive to *Babel*, from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of Israel ceased.

Merodach Baladan began to bring the Empire from *Ashur* to *Babel*.

682 *Simonides*, *Aristoxenus*.

Ancus Martius the fourth Roman King.

Archilochus, *Zelencus*, *Homer*, *Phalaris*.

617 *Manasseh* 55 y. *Jeremiah* prophesieth.

610 *Sappho*, *Pilo*, *Stesichorus*, *Epimenides*.

564 *Nebuchadnezzar*.

562 *Amos* 2 y.

560 *Josiah* 31 y.

Zephaniah and *Habakkuk* prophesie.

526 *Jehojakim* 11 y.

526 Captivity; wherein *Nebuchadnezzar* carried captives

Daniel and many others in-

to *Babylon*, began the third

y. of *Jehojakim*.

Jeremiah continueth his prophesie in *Judah*.

Daniel prophesieth in *Babel*.

518 *Zedekiah* 11 y.

Ezekiel prophesieth.

507 *Jerusalem* destroyed, and *Jeremiah* with the remnant of *Ju-*

dah carried into *Egypt*, where *Jeremiah* prophesieth.

Year

Ezekiel continueth his prophesie in *Babel*.

501 Consuls 2 yearly began in *Rome*.

495 *Horatius Cocles*.

494 *Salathiel*.

493 Dictators in *Rome*.

487 Tribunes of the people began in *Rome*.

468 *Zerubbabel*.

466 *Pythagoras*, *Pindarus*, *Democritus*, *Ctesius*, *Hera-*

clitus, *Clepe*, *Solon*, *Pha-*

les, *Seven Wise men*, *Wis-*

stratus.

456 *Darius*, and *Cyrus* his Son

won *Babylon* from *Belshazzar*,

began the Empire of the Per-

sians, and gave leave for the

Jews to return and build the

Temple.

454 Temple began to be built.

The History of *Ezra*.

Artachshaste, called of pro-

fane Writers *Cambyses*, reign-

ed with *Cyrus* his Father.

The History of *Esther*.

Ahasuerus called *Darius Hy-*

staspis.

444 He divorced *Vashti*, mar-

ried *Esther*, hanged *Haman*,

and advanced *Mordecai*.

431 Tribuni Militum.

425 *Darius* of *Persia* called also

Artachshaste, and of profane

writers, *Darius Longimanus*,

reigned 36 y.

Haggai prophesieth.

Zachar.

Year
 Zachariah prophesieth.
 423 Malachi the last Prophet.
 424 Nehemiah his story, who
 builded the walls of Jerusa-
 lem.
 397 Battel Peloponnesiacke,
 27 years, till the Lacedemo-
 nians overcame Athens.
 386 Rome taken by Gallus a
 Brittain.
 386 Themistocles, Aristides,
 Aeschylus, Sophocles, Pe-
 ricles, Empedocles, Hippo-
 crates, Parmenides, Arista-
 rchus, Euripides, Herodo-
 tus, Aristobulus, Socrates,
 Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato,
 Xenophon, Agesilanus.
 363 Philip of Macedonia con-
 quered all Grecia, after the
 Thebanes had subdued the La-
 cedemonians.
 351 Marcus Curtius, Paulus
 Torquatus.
 350 Aristocles, Democritus,
 Epicurus, Epaminondas,
 Theophrastus, Celiander, Xe-
 norates.
 344 Wars with the Sam-
 nites at Rome continued 49
 years.
 332 Alexander the Great conque-
 red Persia: he entreated the
 Jews honourably, and reigned
 12 years.

Now was the Empire of the
 Grecians great, which after
 the death of Alexander was

Year
 divided into four Captains,
 whereof Syria and Egypt
 continued until the Empire
 of the Romans, and alwayes
 vexed the Jews.
 Now beginneth the story of the
 Maccabees.
 301 Lto Decit in Rome.
 300 Zeno Author of the Sto-
 icks.
 Aratus, Demetrius Phalere-
 us.
 268 Ptolomy Philadelphus caused
 seventy Interpreters to tran-
 slate the Law into Greek.
 283 Petrus yielded to Rome
 wholly.
 272 Regulus, Polybus, Clean-
 thes.
 267 War of Carthage and
 Rome 12 y.
 241 Battel Ascan with Pami-
 dia.
 237 Jesus Sirach.
 236 Publius Plautus.
 224 Antiochus magnus.
 219 The second battel of Car-
 thage, because that Hannibal
 had recovered Spain from
 Rome.
 131 The third battel of Carthage,
 which was in this year miserly
 destroyed by Scipio Junior.
 129 Pharisees, Sadduces, and Es-
 senes, began their Sects.
 89 Civil war in Rome eight
 years between Marius and
 Sylla, because Sylla being
 younger

Year
 penger, was choſen Captain in-
 to Aſia, to the Battle of Phil-
 datich.
 87 Tigranes King of Arme-
 nia.
 65 Cato Uticensis, Saluſtius.
 57 Cicero Conſul.
 57 Britain entred upon by
 Julius Ceſar.
 47 Julius Ceſar reigned Em-
 perour 5 years.
 44 Virgil, Horace, Libie, O-
 bid, Cornelius Nepos.
 42 Octavius Auguſtus Empe-
 rour 56 years.
 34 Herod the Great made King
 of Jury; After whoſe death,
 his four ſons were confirmed in
 his Kingdom, and called Te-
 trarches: See Luke 3. 1.
 Temple again ſumptuouſly build-
 ed by Herod.
 CHRIST Born, in the 42 year of
 Auguſtus: From which begin-
 neth our uſual account.

CHAP. V.

After the birth of CHRIST.

16 Tiberius Emperour, after the
 Birth of Chriſt 16 years.
 33 Chriſt crucified.
 33 Stephen ſtoned.
 42 Paul converted.
 42 Herod Agrippa Preſident in
 Jury: He beheaded James.

Year
 42 Matthew wrote his Goſpel.
 44 James beheaded.
 46 Mark preached in Egypt.
 49 Luke wrote.
 50 Epiſtle to the Galatians writ-
 ten from Antioch.
 53 Epiſtles to the Theſſalonians,
 written from Athens.
 54 Philp Martyred.
 51 Epiſtle to the Corinthians,
 from Ephesus.
 51 To Timothy from Troas.
 To Titus from Troas.
 55 To Corinth from Philippi.
 55 Peters firſt Epiſtle.
 56 Peters ſecond Epiſtle.
 56 To the Romans from Corinth.
 57 Claudius Nero Perſecutor.
 59 Epiſtles to the Philippians, E-
 phesians, Coloſſians, Philemon,
 from Rome.
 61 Acts by Luke (now as is
 thought.)
 63 James thrown down from a
 Pinnacle.
 69 Epiſtle to Timothy.
 69 Paul Martyred at Rome.
 73 Jeruſalem deſtroyed by Ve-
 ſpaſian and Titus.
 76 Ignatius Biſhop of Antioch.
 83 Domitian Emperour.
 85 Nicolaitan Hereticks.
 90 Cornelius Tacitus, Sueton-
 ius, Aulus Gellius, Plu-
 tarch, Quintilian, Juſtinal,
 Appian, Apuleius.
 93 John baniſhed to Patmos,
 where (as is thought) he wrote
 I. his

<i>Year</i>	<i>Year</i>
his Gospel, and the Revelati- on.	249 Cyprian.
67 <i>John</i> returned from Patmos to Ephesus.	289 <i>Constantine</i> reigned in En- gland.
100 <i>John</i> dyed.	307 Eusebius.
114 <i>Pliny</i> writeth for the Chri- stians.	333 Athanasius.
133 <i>Galen</i> .	347 Hilary.
170 <i>Iustinus</i> dyed a martyr.	347 Gregory Nazianzen.
180 <i>Irenaeus</i> of Lyons.	371 <i>Ambrose</i> B. of Millain.
187 <i>England</i> received the Go- spel.	375 Hieronymus.
202 <i>Clemens Alexandrinus</i> .	400 Chrysostom.
210 Tertullian.	409 Augustine.
219 Origen.	414 Theodoret.
	500 Goths conquered <i>Italy</i> ; then increased Barbarism, and Papisty.

Directions for the unskilful.

IF thou hast not been acquainted with such a table as this follow-
ing, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet,
viz. the orders of the Letters as they stand, without book, perfectly
to know where every letter stands, as (*b*) neer the beginning, (*m*)
about the midst, and (*n*) towards the end. Therefore if the
word thou wouldst find begins with (*a*), look in the beginning of
the Table, if with (*r*) look towards the end. Again, if the word
begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the letter (*b*), but if with
(*bn*) see toward the end of that letter; and if thou observest the
same for the third and fourth letters: thou shalt find thy word pre-
sently. Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the
letters; all written with the Roman, as in (*abba*) are words taken
from the Latine, or other learned language. Those with the *Ita-
lick* letters, as (*abandon*) are French words made English: those
with the English letter are meerly English, or from some other
vulgar Tongue. The word joyning unto it is ever English, and is
the interpreter of it in a more familiar English word. But those
that have no word expounding them, are set down to let thee see
their true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise err.
And know further, that all the words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*)
together

together, or begin with (*chr*) where (*h*) is never pronounced, or end with (*ism*) are all Greek words, as Hypocrites, Philosophy, Christ, Baptism. But where I say they are Greek, I mean with some difference of termination; for they were brought from Greece to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly stamp'd, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our fashion; as Christ is in Latine *Christus*, in Greek *Christos*; so Baptism in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greek *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latine words, as those that We have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) *creation*, *remission*, in Latine *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the French we have some of them with difference, and some without; and thus thou shalt discern them; those with difference are marked with this star (*) as (*accomplish*) in French (*accomplir*;) and therefore you shall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another; as thus, in that word *Brigantine*, see *Barque*, then those two be of a signification, and so thou shalt learn variety of words.

When a word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog is well known, but a *Barque*, that is, a little Ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put down that: If I should put down all derivations, it would be over-long; therefore I hope the diligent scholar will learn by practice soon from the primitive or original: I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some rules for them thou shalt find in the end; there are many more from Latine and French, but being well known, I omit them.

Abandon cast away

abba father

abbesse *abba esse*, Mistresse of a

Spinner,

abbreviate short

abbridg for *abbreviate*

abut ly unto

abecedary the order of the letters, or he that useth them

abet maintain

abominable

abhor

abject hate

abjure renounce

abolish make void

abricor *k. of fruit

aboard

abrogate for *abolish*

absolve pardon

absolve perfect

absolution forgiveness

abstinence restraining

abstract for *abbreviate*

absurd foolish

accent tune

accept take liking

access free comming to
 accessary partaker
 accident befall
 accommodate fit to
 accomplish * finish
 account * to reckon
 accord * agreement
 accurate cunning
 accrew * grown
 ascertain * make sure
 atchieve see accomplish
 a corn
 active nimble
 actual in act
 acute witty
 addict giben to
 adieu farewell
 address prepare, direct
 adjacent lying to
 adjourn defer
 adjure make to swear
 administer govern or serbe
 admire marvel at
 admiral chief by sea
 admission recetbing
 adopt take for his child
 adore worship
 adorn beautifie
 adverse contrary
 advertise give knowledge
 adulation flattery
 adulterate counterfeit
 advocate attorney
 advowson patronage
 adustion burning
 affable ready and courteous in
 speech
 affect earnestly desire
 affinity kin by marriage

affirmative abouching
 affianced trust
 affiance betrothed
 agent doer
 aggravate make grievous
 agility nimbleness
 agony heavy passion
 alacrity cheerfulness
 alarm sound to the barrel
 alien stranger
 alienation estranging
 alight
 alledge * bring proof
 alliance kindred or league
 allusion pointing to
 allude to point to
 aliment nourishment
 alms
 almighty
 alphabet order of letters
 altercation debate
 allegory similitude
 allegiance obedience
 altitude height
 allegation alleging
 Ambassadour messenger
 ambiguous doubtful
 ambition desire to honour
 ambushment privy train
 amorous full of love
 amplifie enlarge
 anatomy gr. cutting up
 anathema accursed
 andiron
 anguish grief
 anchor
 animate encourage
 annually yearly
 animadversion noting

antichriſt againſt Chriſt	architect chief builder
antedated fore-dated	argent ſilver
anticipation preventing	argue to reaſon
angle cogner	arithmetick gr. art of number
antickly diſguiſed	ing
annihilate make void	ark ſhip
anceſtor fore-father	armory houſe of armour
annullſie ſie annihilate	arraign
aphoriſm general rule	arrive * come to land
apoſtate back-ſlider	arrearages * debt unpaid
apoſtaſie falling away	attificer handicrafts-man
amen ſo be it	artificial workman-like
apoſtle gr. ſie ambaffadour	articulate jointed
apology gr. defence	ascend go up
apocalyps gr. revelation	ascertain * aſſure
alpha gr. the firſt greek letter	aſſent agreement
apothecary	aſcent a going up
apoerypha not of authority	aſcribe give to
apparent in ſight	aſkew aſquint
appeach accuſe	aſpect looking upon
appeal to ſee to a higher Judge	aſpire climb up
appertain to belong	aſperate rough
appurtenance	aſpiration breathing
appurtenance } belonging	aſſay * probe
appetite deſire to eat	aſſail ſet upon
application applying to	aſſault ſie aſſail
appoſe aſk queſtion	aſſertion aſſirming
appoſition appoſing	aſſiduity continuance
approbation allowing	aſſeveration earneſt affirm
approve aſſow	ing
approach come nigh	aſſign appoint
appropriate make his own	aſſignation appointment
apt fit	aſſizes
arbitrer }	aſſiſtance help
abitrator }	aſſociate company
arbitriment judgement	aſtrictive }
arch gr. chief	aſtringent }
archangel gr. chief angel	aſtronomy gr. }
archbiſhop chief biſhop	aſtrology }
	stars
	atheist

atheist without God
 atheist the opinion of the Atheist.
 attach seize upon
 attain * convict of crime
 attainer * a conviction
 attempt * set upon
 attentive heed
 attribute give to
 avarice covetousness
 audacious bold
 audience hearing
 auditor hearer, or officer of accounts
 audible easie to be heard
 averr abouch
 augment to encrease
 avouch affirm with earnestness
 authentical gr. of authority
 autumn the harvest
 axiome certain principle
 Balance a pair of scales
 bayliff
 bankrupt bankrout
 banquet
 baptist a baptizer
 baptism
 barbarian rude person
 barbarism barbarousness
 barge * a small ship
 barreter a contentious person
 barrester allotted to give counsel
 barter to bargain
 battery beating
 balm
 beatitude blessedness
 beguile deceive
 beneficial profitable
 benevolence good will
 benign favourable
 benignity bounty
 bereft deprived
 besiege
 biere
 bishop oberster
 blanch to make white
 blaspheme gr. speaking ill of God
 blood
 bear
 beast
 boat
 bough
 thought
 bonnet cap
 bracelet
 bracer
 brief
 brigandine coat of defence
 brigantine see barque
 brandish * to make a sword
 bright
 breath
 brochel keeper of a house of
 batodep
 guise
 huit
 buggery conjunction with one of the same
 burges a head man of a Town
 build
 Callidity craftiness
 capacity conceit or receipt
 cancel to undo
 canon gr. law
 canonize make a saint
 capital deadly, or great.

capitol State-house
 capitulate
 captious catching
 captive prisoner
 captivate make subject
 carbuncle k. disease of stone
 carnality fleshliness
 casualty chance
 castigation chastisement
 catalogue gr. head-roll
 cathedral gr. Church, chief in the
 Diocese
 catholic universal
 cauldron
 caution warning
 celebrate make famous
 celestial heavenly
 celerity swiftness
 censure correction
 censor corrector
 centurion captain
 cease
 cement
 center midst
 ceremony
 certain
 certify
 ceruse white lead
 cistern
 character the fashion of a letter
 chaunt a song
 champion plain field
 chambering lightness
 charter a grant, performing
 chamberlain
 chariot
 chancery
 chivalry knight-hood
 chief

cherubin order of angels
 chirography gr. hand-writing
 christ anointed
 chirurgion gr. physician
 choler gr. a humour causing an-
 ger
 chronicle gr. history
 chronographer gr. history-writer
 chronology gr. history of times
 church faithful people
 chrystal gr. glass
 cider drink made of apples
 cinamon
 circle
 circuit
 citron
 city
 citizen
 circumcise to cut about the privy
 skin
 circumference round circuit
 circumlocution circumference of
 speech
 circumvent prevent
 civet
 civil
 clamorous ready to speak ill
 clemency gentleness
 client he that is defended
 cockatrice k. beast
 collect gather
 colleague companion
 collation recital
 coadjutor helper
 cogitation thought
 collusion deceit
 column one side of a page divi-
 ded
 comedy gr. stage-play

com-

commencement a beginning
 comer gr. blazing star
 commentary exposition
 commodious profitable
 commotion rebellion
 communicate made partaker
 communion fellow-wozship
 compact join together
 compendious short
 competitor be that standeth with
 me for an office
 compile gather and make
 complexion
 complices colleagues
 compose make
 composition agrément
 comprehend contain
 comprise s^e comprehend
 concoct to digest meat
 concord agré
 concordance agreement
 competent convenient
 compromit to make agré
 concavity hollownes
 compulsion force
 conceal
 conception conceiving in the
 womb
 concupiscence desire
 concur agré together
 condescend agré unto
 condign wo^rth
 conduct guiding
 confession compounding
 confederate s^e compact
 confer talk together
 conference communication
 confidence trust
 confirm establish

confiscate forfeiture of goods
 conflict battel
 confound overthrom
 congeal harden
 confession a heaping up
 congregate gather together
 congruity s^e concord
 conjunction joining together
 conjecture guess
 consent ^{agreement}
^{harmony}
 consequence following
 consecrate to make holy
 consequent following
 conserve keep
 consist stand
 consolation comfort
 consistory a place of civil judg-
 ment
 consort s^e consent
 conspire agree for ill
 construe expound
 consult take counsell
 contagious that corrupteth
 contemplation meditation
 continence modest abstaining
 contract make short
 contradiction
 contribute bestow
 contrite sorrowful
 contrition sorrow
 convert turn
 convict proved guilty
 convent bring before
 converse company with
 convocation calling together
 convulsion
 copartner fellow
 copious plentiful

corps

corps dead body
 corporal bodily
 corrosive fretting
 correspondent answerable
 corrigible easily corrected
 corroborate strengthen
 covert hiding place
 coſtlye bound in body
 cosmography gr. description of
 the world
 counterpoise make lebel
 countermand command con-
 trary
 compunction pricking
 coffin a basket or Coper-chest
 creed the belief
 credence belief
 credulous easie to beleefe
 criminous fault
 crucifie fasten to a cross
 crocodile k. of beasts
 culpable blame worthy
 cubite a foot and a half
 cup-boord
 curfate turning fast ober
 cymbal an instrument
 clyster oz a glister
 cypress
 Deacon gr. prohiber for the poore
 debility weaknes
 deaf that cannot hear
 damage loss
 decent comely
 decline fall away
 decision cutting away
 decorum comeliness
 decipher describe
 dedicating a deboting
 deduct taken out

defect want
 deflower to dishonour
 defraud deceibe
 deformed ill shapen
 define shew what it is
 degenerate be unlike his An-
 cestors
 dehort move from
 deiry God-head
 deisse make like God
 delectation delight
 delicate dainty
 delude deceibe
 deluge great flood
 delusion mockery
 demonstrate shew plainly
 denizon freeman
 denounce declare a sentence
 against
 depend hang upon
 deportation carrying away
 depose put from
 deprive se oppose
 depute appoint
 deride mock
 derive fetch from
 derivation take from another
 derogate se detract
 describe set forth
 descend go down
 desert wilderness
 desist leave off
 detest hate greatly
 detect betray
 detract take from
 detriment loss
 detruide thrust from
 devore given unto
 dexterity aptness

diabolical debillish
 diadem erotom
 diet manner of food
 dialogue gr. conference
 defame
 defamation a blundering
 difficult hard
 diocess gr. jurisdiction
 diocesan that hath jurisdiction
 digest bring in order
 dignity worthiness
 digress turn from
 dilate enlarge
 direct guide
 diminution lessening
 disburse * lay out money
 descend see descend
 disciple scholar
 discipline instruction
 dissent disagree
 discern see
 disclose discover
 discord disagreement
 discuss examine, or dispute
 dis-joyn unjoyn
 disfranchise take away fra-
 dom
 dismiss let pass
 disloyal disobedient
 disparagement inequality of
 birth
 dispence set free
 disperse send abroad
 dispeople to unpeople a place
 discent from our ancestors
 dissimilitude unlikeliness
 dissolve unloose
 dissolute careless
 dissonant disagreeing
 distinguish put difference
 dice
 disable make unable
 disability unfitness
 difanul make void
 disputable questionable, or doubt-
 ful
 define
 discomit put to flight
 discomfiture a putting to flight
 decipher lay open
 digestion bringing into order
 digression going from the mat-
 ter
 difficulty hardness
 dimension measuring
 direction ordering
 dissimulation dissimulation
 discourse
 dismember piece one part from
 another
 disposition natural inclination
 or setting in order
 dissipation scattering
 dissolution dissolving
 distillation distilling or dropping
 down
 distinct differing
 distinction making a difference
 divulgate make common
 dispoil take away by violence
 display spread abroad
 distracted troubled in mind
 distribution division
 disturb disquiet
 dissuade see deter
 dirty the matter of a thing
 divert turn from
 divine heavenly

divinity heavenly doctrine
diuturnity dapline
doctrine learning
dolour grief
dolorous grieuous
docility eaſineſſe to be taught
dolphin k. of fiſh
domestical at home
dominion } rule
domination }
Eccleſiſticall gr. ſaſting
eccleſiaſtical belonging to the
Church
edict commandment
edifice building
education bringing up
edition putting forth
effect a thing to be done
effectual foꝛtable
effeminate womanly
efficacy force
effuſion pouring forth
egreſſe forth going
election choiſe
elect choſen
elegance fine ſpeech
elephant k. of beaſts
emroids k. of diſeaſe
elevate liſt up
embleme gr. picture
emmet, oꝛ piſſiſtre
empire government
encroach
ennarration declaration
encounter ſet againſt
enduce mode
enchance make greater
enimie }
enmity } hatred

enchant * bewitch
enfranchiſe * make free
enſlame burn
engraze preſe upon
enſign flag of towe
enormous out of ſquare
enterr lay in the earth
enterlace put between
environ compaſſe about
ephah k. of meaſure
epitaph gr. the writing on a
Lomb
epitomy gr. the ſumme of a booke
epitomize gr. to make an epitomy
epiſtle gr. a letter ſent
epiſcopal biſhop-like
epicure given to pleaſure
epilogue concluſion
equinoctial toben the dayes and
nights are equal
erect ſet up
erroneous full of error
eſcheat forfeit
eſſence ſubſtance
eſtimate eſtame
eternal eberlaſting
evangelist bringer of good ty-
dings
evict overcome
cunuch gr. gelded, oꝛ great of-
ficer
evocation calling forth
exalperate toben on
exact perfect, oꝛ require with ex-
tremity
exaggerate heap up
exaltation adbaucing
except

excursion running out
 exceed
 excell
 exchequer office of receipt
 exclaim cry out
 execrable cursed
 execute perform
 excrement dung
 exempt free
 exemplify enlarge
 exhibit put up
 exile banish
 exorcise conjure
 expedient fit
 expel put out
 expend lay out
 expedition haste
 expect look for
 expire end
 explicate declare
 exploit enterprise
 expulsion driving out
 exquisite perfect
 extend spread forth
 extenuate lessen
 extol advance
 extort forcing out
 extract draw out
 extemporal } sudden
 extemporary }
 fabulous feigned
 fact deed
 faction division
 factions that make division
 facility easiness
 falkoner
 fallacy deceit
 fantastic
 fatal by destiny

festival feast day
 festivity mirth
 female } the she
 feminine }
 fertile fruitful
 fervent hot
 feaver ague
 figurative by signs
 finally lastly
 firmament shie
 flagon great wine pot
 flexible easily bent
 flegm one of the humors
 flux disease of scotching
 fornication uncleanness between
 single person
 fortification strengthening
 fountain head spring
 fortitude ballanceness
 fragments relics
 fragility brittleness
 fragrant sweet smelling
 fraternity brother hood
 fraudulent deceitful
 frequent often
 frivolous vain
 frontlet h. head attire
 fructify make fruitful
 frustrate make void
 frugal thrifty
 fugitive runnagate
 function calling
 funeral burial
 furbisher dresser
 furious raging
 future time to come
 Garboyl burly-burly
 garner corn chamber
 gemm pretious stone

gentility } gentry
 generosity }
 gentle hearted
 generation offspring
 gender
 genealogy generation
 genitor father
 geometry gr. art of measuring
 gesture
 ginger
 gourd h. plant
 gorget
 gorgeous
 gospel glad tidings
 gradation by steps
 graduate the bath taken degree
 gratify to pleasure
 gratis freely
 guardian * keeper
 gulph deep pool
 gyves fetters
 Habitability }
 or }
 ability }
 habitable able to dwell in
 habit apparel
 harbinger sent before to prepare
 harmony gr. music
 hallelujah praise to the Lord
 heraulds kings messengers
 haughty lofty
 hebrew from Hebrews stock
 heathen i.e. gentile
 helmet head-piece
 heretick } that holds hereticke
 heretical }
 homage worship
 hosanna i.e. I pray thee
 horror fearful, terrible

hostage pledge
 host army
 hostility hatred
 humane gentle
 humidity moisture
 hymn gr. song
 hypocrite gr. dissembler
 hysope
 Ideot gr. unlearned
 idolatry gr. false worship
 jealous
 Jesus, Saviour
 ignominy reproach
 illegitimate unlawfully born
 illusion mockery
 imbecillity weakness
 imbark
 immediate next to
 imitation following
 immoderate without measure
 immortal everlasting
 impeach accuse
 immunity freedom
 impediment lett
 imperial belonging to the king
 Croton
 imperfection unperfectness
 impenitent unrepentant
 impiety ungodliness
 impose lay upon
 impression printing
 impudent shameless
 impugn dispute
 impute
 impunity without punishment
 impropriation making proper
 immanity beastly cruelty
 importune to be earnest with
 imperious desirous to rule

incessantly earnest
 inquisition searching
 incense k. offering
 incense to stir up
 incident happening
 inchant * bewitch
 inclination
 incline lean unto
 incur trouble
 incommensurable
 incompatible unsufferable
 incongruity without agreement
 incontinent presently
 incur
 indemnity without loss
 indignity unworthiness
 indignation hatred
 induce move
 induction bringing in
 indurate harden
 infamous ill reported
 infection corrupting
 infer being in motion
 infernal belonging to hell
 infirmity weakness
 inflammation inflaming
 infinite without number
 influence
 inform give notice
 ingrave carve
 ingredience entrance
 inhabit dwell in
 inhibit forbid
 inhibition forbidding
 injunction commanding
 injuries wrongs
 innovate make new
 innovation making new
 inordinate out of order

insinuate creep in
 inspire breathe into
 insolent proud
 instigation provoking
 institute appoint
 intercept prevent
 intercession going between, or
 making friendly
 interchange exchange
 intercourse mutual access
 interest loan
 interline write between
 intermeddle deal with
 intermeddle mingle with
 intermission a ceasing
 interpreter
 interrogation a question, asking
 interrupt break off
 intricate intangled
 introduction entrance
 intrude to thrust in violently
 invincible not to be won
 irruption breaking in
 irrevocable not to be recalled
 irreprehensible without reproach
 Israelite of Israel
 judaean belonging to judgement
 jubile year of joy
 juror sworn man
 juice
 justify approve
 Lapidarie skillful in stones
 largesse liberality
 lascivious wanton
 laud praise
 laurel bay-tree
 laxative loose
 legacy gift by will, or ambassage
 legion host

legate

legate ambassage
 legerd main light-banded
 leprosie k. of disease
 libertine loose in religion
 lethargy k. of drowsie disease
 licentious taking liberty
 lieutenant deputy
 limitation appointment
 literature learning
 lingel shoe-makers thread
 linguist skilful in tongues
 litigious quarrellous
 lore law
 lotterie * casting of lots
 loyal obedient
 lunatick wanting of wits
 Magician using witchcraft
 magistrate governour
 magnanimity of a great mind
 magnificence sumptuousness
 maladie disease
 malicious
 male-contented discontented
 malign hating
 manacles fetters
 manger
 maranatha accursed
 manumiss set free
 march go in array
 mart fall
 martial warlike
 marches borders
 margent edge of a bog
 marrow
 martyr gr. witness
 matron ancient woman
 matrice womb
 mature ripe
 mechanical gr. handicraft

mediocrity measure
 medicine
 mercement
 mediator advocate
 mercer
 mercy
 meditate muse
 monstrous defiled
 melancholy gr. humour of colic
 rinels
 melodious sweet sounding
 meritorious that deserbeth
 method gr. order
 metaphor gr. similitude
 ministratoin ministering
 militant warring
 minority underage
 monastery colledge of monks
 miraculous marvellous
 mirror * a looking glass
 mitigate assuage
 mixtion mingling
 mixture id m
 mobility moving
 modest sober
 moderate temperate
 modern of our times
 moiry bale
 moment weight or motion
 momentary sudden
 monarch gr. one ruling all
 moose argue
 monument antiquity
 morality civil behaviour
 mortal that endeth
 mortuary due for the dead
 motive cause moving
 mortife
 mountain great hill

munition

munition defence
 mutable changeable
 mustachio's upper lips hair
 malmsey
 muse goodness of learning
 mutation change
 myrrhe k. of sweet gum
 mystical that hath a mystery in
 it
 mystery hidden secret
 Native born
 narration declaration
 near
 necessity
 navigation sailing
 necromancy gr. black art
 nerve fineto
 negligence
 neuter of neither side
 Nicolaitan gr. an Heretick from
 Nicolas
 nephew
 nonage underage
 non-suit not following
 novice
 notify give knowledge
 numeration numbing
 nutriment nourishment
 obeysance obedience
 oblation offering
 oblique crooked
 oblivious forgetful
 obstinate forward
 obscure dark
 obstruction stopping
 obtuse dull
 occidental belonging to the
 west
 odious hateful

odour smell
 odoriferous sweet smelling
 officious dutiful
 Olivet place of Olives
 omnipotent almighty
 operation working
 opportunity fitness
 oppose set against
 opprobrious reproachful
 ordure dung
 original beginning
 oracle a speech from God
 ordination ordaining
 orphan without parents
 orthography gr. true writing
 ostentation boasting
 overplus more then needeth
 Pacific quiet
 pamphlet small treatise
 pantofle a slipper
 paradise a place of pleasure
 paraphrase gr. exposition
 paramour amorous Lady
 parable similitude
 parcel
 parget
 partial
 partition division
 passion suffering
 passover one of the Jews feasts
 patheticall gr. vehement
 patriarch gr. chief father
 patrimony fathers gift
 patronage defence
 patronize defend
 pavilion tent
 paucity fewness
 pavement
 peccavi I have offended

peculiar

peculiar proper	planet gr. wandring star
penfivē sorrowfull	plausible pleasing
pentecost gr. whittsun tide	plenitude fulness
perceive	plume feather
peregrination journeying in a strange land	plurality more then one
peremptory resolute	policy
perfect	poitrel ornament for a horse- bzeast
period end	poet gr. a verse-maker
perilous dangerous	poetress a woman-poet
permit suffer	polish deck
permutable changeable	pollute defile
perpetuity a continuance	pomegranat k. of stufe
perplexity trouble, grief	ponderous weighty
persecute	populous full of people
persist } continue	postscript written after
persevere }	protract defer
perspicuous evident	popular pleasing the people
participate partake	preamble fore speech
pervert overthrow	precept command
peruke hair laid forth	predecessor before departed
pervse froward	predestinate appoint before
pedegree a stock	precious
petition prayer	precinct compass
phantasie imagination	predominant ruling
pheasant	preface see preamble
pharisee one of that sect	prejudice hurt
physiognomy knowledge by the visage	prejudicated foretasted
physick	premunire forfeiture of goods
phrase gr. form of speech	preparative preparation
phrensie g. madness	preposterous disordered
philosophy gr. study of wisdom	prerogative priviledge
pigeon	presbytery gr. eldership
pirate sea-robber	prescript decree
piety godliness	prescription limitation
pillage spoile in war	prest ready
pilot * spatter-guider of a ship	primitive first
plaintiff the complainant	priority first in place
	pristine old

probation allowance	pursuit following
prodigious monstrous	puissant powerfull
proceed go on	putrife corrupt
profound deep	Quadrangle four-corned
profane ungodly	quadrant four-squared
prognosticate fore-tell	queach thick heap
progeny off-spring	quintessence the chief vertue
prohibit forbid	quotidian daily
prologue s ^r e preface	Rapacity
prolix tedious	rapine violent carthing
prompt ready	ratifie establish
promulgation s ^r e publication	real unfeigned
propitiatory sacrifice to pacifie	receipt
propose propound	receit
propriety property	recognisance acknowledgement
prorogue put off	recoil go back
prostitute set open for uncleanness	reconcile bring into favour
prophecie foretell or expound	recreate refresh
prophet gr. he that prophesieth	redeem buy again
prospect a sight afar off	redemption buying again
prowele ballantness	reflection refreshing
prose the writing that is not verse	reflexion casting back
profelyte gr. stranger converted	refer put over
prostrate fall down	refuge succour
protect defend	regenerate born again
provocation provoking	regiment government
provident foresetting	register calender
prudence wisdom	reject cast away
psalm heavenly song	rejoynder
psalmograph ? writer of	reiterate repeat
psalmist	relate report
psalter book of psalms	relapse back-falling
publish set abroad	relaxation refreshing
public open	relinquish forsake
publican toll-gatherer	remit forgive
publication publishing	remits loose
purgatory place of purging	remorse prick of conscience
	renove renew
	renounce

renouance * forsahe
 repast food
 repel put back
 repeal call back
 repose put trust in
 repress put down
 repulse putting back
 repugnancy contrariety
 repugnant contrary
 repute account
 resign give over
 restauration restoring
 resume take again
 revoke call back
 rhetoric Art of Eloquence
 rhetorician gr. skilful in Rhetorick
 rheum gr.
 rogue
 ruinous ready to fall
 rudiment first instruction
 rapture breach
 rustical clownish
 Sabbath rest
 sacrilege Church-robbing
 sacrament holy sign, or oath
 sacrifice
 sadduce N. sectary
 safeguard safe-keeping
 saint holy one
 sanctification holiness
 salubrity wholesomeness
 sanctity } holiness
 sanctimony }
 sanctuary holy place
 sandals gr. slippers
 sapience wisdom
 satiety fulness
 sayre nipping berse

saturation fulness
 savage wild
 sauce
 scalp pate
 scarific lance a fore
 scepter sign of rule
 schism breach
 schismatick that moveth a
 schism
 scripture writing
 scruple doubt
 scrupulous full of doubts
 scourges
 scurrility saucy scoffing
 seclude shut out
 sectary see schismatick
 secondary the second
 seduce deceive
 sedulity diligence
 seigniory Lordship
 seminary a nurserie
 senator Alderman
 sensible easily felt
 sense
 sensual brutish
 sepulchre grave
 sequel following
 sequester to remove from
 displace
 service
 sergeant
 servitude bondage
 servile slavish
 severity sharpness
 sex kind
 significant plainly signifying
 simplicity plainness
 sinister unhappy
 situation placing

slaughter
 slice
 sluice
 soar mount high
 sociable fellow-like
 solace
 solution unloosing
 society fellowship
 solicit move
 summary brief
 sophister cabiller
 sorcery
 sovereign chief
 spacious large
 specific signifie
 special
 spicery
 spleen gr. milt
 spongyous like a sponge
 spruce
 squinancy k. disease
 station standing
 stability sureness
 stillatory a distilling place
 stipendiary that serbeth for wages
 studious diligent
 style manner of speech
 submiss lowly
 suborn procure a false witness
 subscribe write under
 subtract
 subtract } take from
 substitute deputy
 subtle crafty
 subversion overthrowing
 succeed follow
 suggest
 sulphur bymstone

summarily briefly
 superficies upper side
 superfluous needless
 superscription writing above
 supplant overthrow
 support bear up
 supposition supposing
 suppress
 superiour higher
 supremacy chiefdom
 surcharge overcharge
 surmount exceed
 surcingle
 suspense
 surplus for overplus
 survive overlive
 synagogue place of assembly
 sycophant tale-bearer
 synode general assembly
 Tabernacle tent
 temerarious rash
 temerity rashness
 temperature temperateness
 temperate keeping a mean
 temperance sobriety
 temple a Church
 tempestuous boisterous
 temporize to serve the time
 temporary for a time
 terrestrial earthly
 tenuity smallness
 tetrarch gr. govenor of a
 fourth part
 tenure hold
 termination ending
 twhite shabe
 timerous fearful
 tertian every other day
 testification witnessing

theology gr. divinity
 thyme h. herb
 tractable easie to handle
 tractate a treatise
 tragedy a solemn play
 tradition delibering from one
 to another

traffique bargaining
 transfigure change
 transitory soon pass away
 tranquillity quietness
 transfer conbey ober
 transform transfigure
 transgress break
 translate turn
 transport carry ober
 transpose change
 triangle three-corned
 tribunal judgement-seat
 tripartite three-fold
 trivial common
 tribe company
 tromp deceive
 triumph great joy
 triumphant rejoycing for the
 conquest

tribute
 truce peace
 turbulent
 tympany h. droppe
 Vacant bopd
 valour courage
 vanquish overcome
 vapour moisture

vendible salable
 venerable worshipful
 versifie make verses
 venereal fleshy
 vesture } garment
 vestiment }

vice
 vicious
 view
 vincible
 victorious that hath gotten many
 victories

vineyard orchard of grapes
 vigilant watchful
 visitation going to see
 vision sight

ulcer hile
 union unity

unite join
 universal general
 urine stale

unsatiable that hath not enough
 vocation calling

volubility swiftness
 voluptuous given to pleasure

urbanity curtesie
 usurp take unlawful authority

utility profit
 vulgar common

wages
 wager

weight
 wrought

FINIS.

To the Reader.

IF, notwithstanding my former Reasons in the Preface, thou doubtest that thy little Child may have spoiled his Book before it be learned; thou mayest fitly divide it at the lates end of the second Book, or thou mayest reserve fair these written Copies until he can read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of rule, or length of matter, unfit for Children: plentiful experience in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike before thou hast either tryed, or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Foreword.

A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s
t u v w x y z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

In the name of the father, and of the son, and
of the holy ghost, Amen.

